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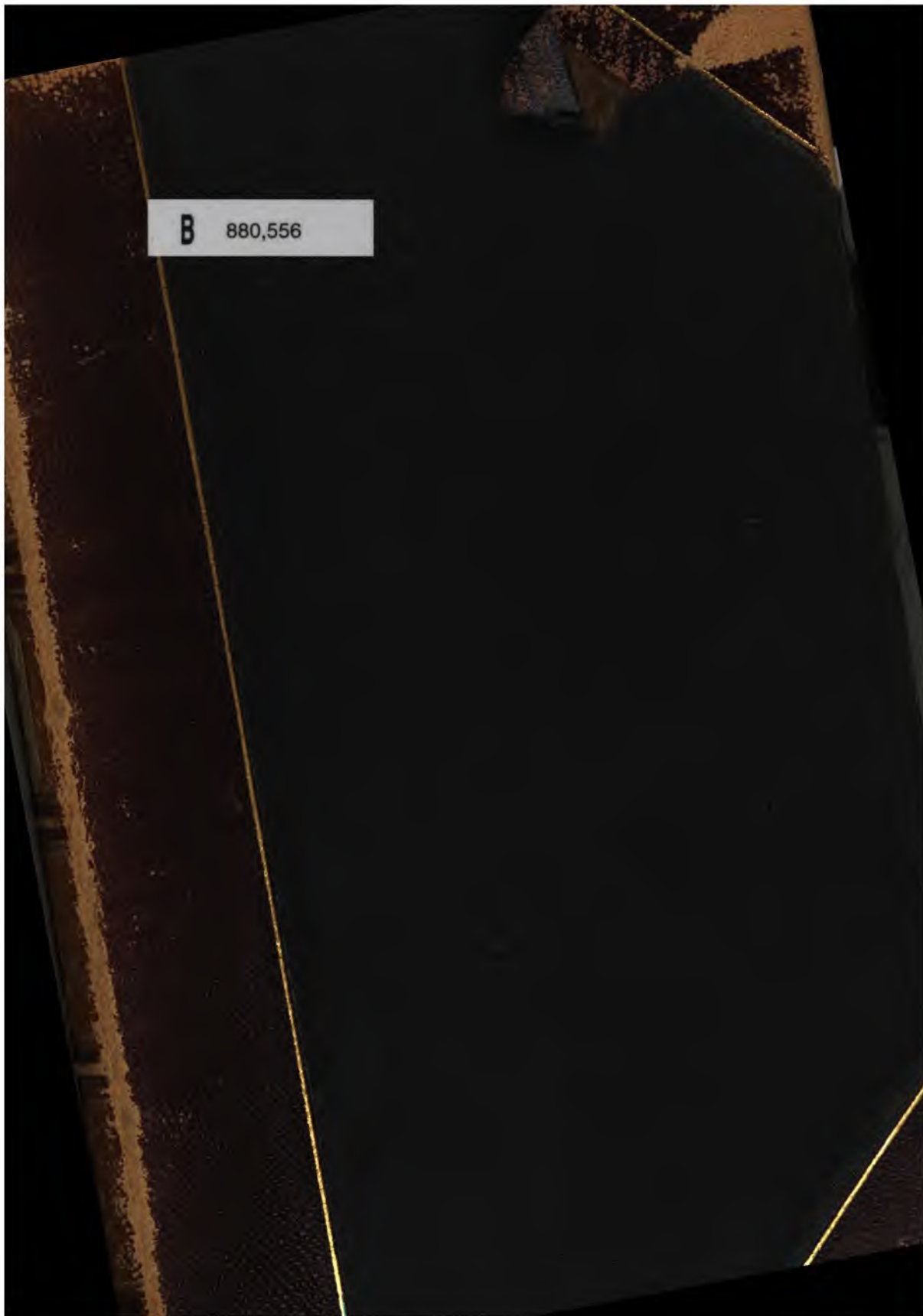
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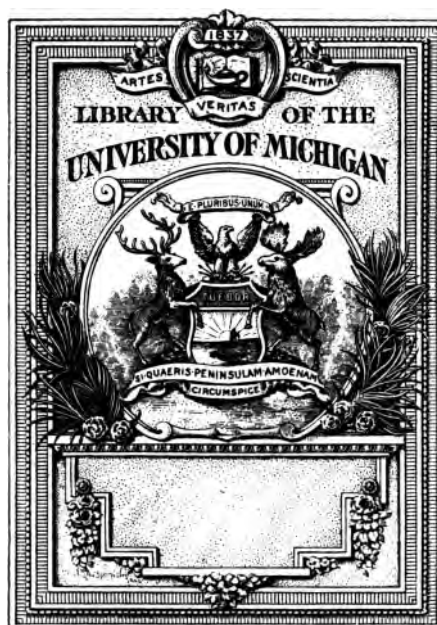
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*Michigan. Board of state building
commissioners*

DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE ERECTION

OF THE

NEW CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN.

1871 to 1879.



LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.



NEW CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ITS ERECTION.

I.	Act of Legislature providing for erection,	1871
II.	Instruction to Architects,	1871
III.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1871
IV.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1872
V.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1873
VI.	Laying the Corner Stone,	1873
VII.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1874
VIII.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1875
IX.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1876
X.	Acts of Legislature—Furnishing, etc.,	1877
XI.	Annual Report of Commissioners,	1877
XII.	Dedication of Capitol,	1879
XIII.	Final Report of Commissioners,	1879

AN ACT

**To provide for the erection of a new State Capitol,
and a building for the temporary use of
the State Offices.**

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact, That* the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention, three suitable persons to act and be known as State building commissioners, who shall constitute a board to be known as the "Board of State Building Commissioners," whose duty shall be to secure the erection of a new State Capitol, according to the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That the Governor shall be, *ex officio*, the presiding officer of said board, and shall have the right and opportunity to express his opinions, and give his advice upon all measures or questions that may come before said board for consideration and determination, but who shall not be deemed a member of said board, only for the purpose of presiding over their deliberations at their regular and special meetings, and deciding questions by his vote thereon in case of a tie. The persons thus appointed shall be subject to removal by the Governor, and should any vacancy occur in said board, from death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment, such appointment however to be subject to rejection or ratification by the Senate, at the first session of the Legislature following such appointment.

SEC. 2. Each of the members of said board, and likewise the Governor, shall be entitled to receive his actual traveling

expenses, and the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually spent in the discharge of his duties under this act.

SEC. 3. Each member of said board, excepting the Governor, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe, before the Secretary of State, the constitutional oath of office, and also an oath that he will not become a party to or interested in any contract for furnishing material or performing labor in or about the erection, construction or furnishing of any State building, during the continuance of his office; which said oath, together with the bond hereinafter provided for, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State; and each member of said board, except the Governor, shall, within ten days after his appointment, enter into bond to the people of the State of Michigan, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with proper security, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of his duties.

SEC. 4. Immediately, or within ten days after qualification as commissioners, the said board shall meet at the seat of government, for the completion of its organization, and may elect one of their number vice-president, whose duty it shall be to preside over the meetings of said board in the absence of the Governor.

SEC. 5. The said board of commissioners shall appoint some proper person, not of their number, to superintend, under their direction, the erection of such State buildings as are provided for in this act, and they shall also appoint a secretary, not of their number, whose duties shall be by them prescribed. Such superintendent and secretary thus appointed, shall each receive for his services a reasonable compensation, to be established by the board, and before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall each take the oath prescribed by the constitution, and give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. To carry out the provisions of this act, the sum of

thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary in the judgment of said board, is hereby appropriated out of the State building fund for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, which shall be expended in the erection and construction, on the east front of the block occupied by the present Capitol, of a building for the use and accommodation of the different State departments during the construction of a new Capitol.

SEC. 7. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the State building fund for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and two hundred thousand dollars annually for each of the years eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and eighteen hundred and seventy-six; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven; which several sums shall be expended under the direction of said board, in the erection and construction of a new Capitol, on the State block or square known as Capitol Square, in the city of Lansing, and covering the site occupied by the building formerly used for the State offices.

SEC. 8. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the State building fund in the State treasury for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to be used and expended by said board, in their discretion, in full payment of all expenses in procuring plans, specifications and estimates for the buildings herein provided for; of which sum not exceeding four thousand dollars may be paid in premiums for plans presented as follows: For the best plan, not exceeding two thousand dollars; for the next best, not exceeding one thousand dollars; and for the next, not exceeding five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no architect shall be paid for more than one plan: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing said board from allowing to any architect whose plans and specifi-

cations for a new State Capitol may be adopted, such further and reasonable sums as may be found necessary.

SEC. 9. There shall be transferred from the general fund to the credit of the State building fund, an amount, which together with the usual receipts to said State building fund, shall be sufficient to meet the appropriations made by sections six and eight of this act.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of said board, within thirty days after their appointment and qualification, to advertise in at least two daily papers in the city of Detroit, and one daily paper each in the cities of New York and Chicago, and one weekly paper in the city of Lansing, for a period not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, for plans, specifications and estimates for the temporary building and new State Capitol herein provided for. Upon the expiration of two months after the completion of such publication, if this board shall have received within that time any plans, specifications and estimates, furnished in compliance with said publication, they shall immediately thereafter notify the Secretary of State, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of the State Land Office, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, to meet the board at the city of Lansing, on a day to be specified in said notice, the same to be given at least ten days prior to said meeting; and if, at such meeting, a majority of said board and State officers in attendance shall decide upon and adopt any plan or plans, with specifications and estimates, submitted to them, the said board shall be bound thereby, and shall proceed to the erection of the temporary building and new State Capitol herein provided for, in accordance with said plans and specifications so adopted: *Provided, however,* That the plans and specifications thus adopted, shall not be for a State Capitol to exceed in cost twelve hundred thousand dollars; it being intended by this act to limit the entire expense of the erection and construction of such new

Capitol, including payment of architect, superintendence, and other expenses incident to the same and authorized by this act, to twelve hundred thousand dollars, but not including the amount required and appropriated for the construction of the building for the temporary State offices.

SEC. 11. For the due prosecution of the work hereby committed to their charge, the said board are hereby authorized, and shall employ such architects, mechanics and laborers as may be deemed necessary, and all expenditures made in, or in any manner connected with the erection and construction of said buildings, not exceeding altogether the amounts above named, shall be paid out of the sums appropriated for such purpose, in the manner following, that is to say: for every expenditure made for materials, labor, services of the members of said board, of the Governor, superintendent and secretary, and traveling expenses of the Governor and members of said board in the performance of their duties under this act or otherwise, a full and complete statement or account shall be made, which shall be certified to by a majority of the members of said board, and approved by the Governor; such statement or account shall then be laid before the Board of State Auditors for examination, and if found correct, and in compliance with this act, shall be audited, and shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any money in his hands for such purpose; such warrant to be drawn in favor of, and to the order of the person or persons entitled to receive the amount therein named.

SEC. 12. The board may make and enter into a contract for the erection and construction of said new Capitol; but no contract shall be made or entered into, which shall involve a larger expenditure of money for any one year than the amount appropriated for such year in section seven, or which shall involve or require a greater total expenditure than the above named sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars: *Provided,*

The board shall use Michigan materials in said building so far as it can be done consistent with the best interests of the State. All contracts entered into in violation of the provisions of this act shall be absolutely null and void.

SEC. 13. All contracts provided for by this act, requiring an expenditure of more than five hundred dollars, shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; all bids or proposals to be obtained by advertising therefor by said board, in one weekly paper in the city of Lansing, two daily papers in the city of Detroit, and in such other papers as the board may deem necessary, for a period not less than thirty nor more than sixty days. The advertisement thus provided for, to specify the time and place where the bids or proposals made in pursuance thereof shall be opened. All bids or proposals thus made, shall be sealed, and shall not be opened at any other time or place than that designated in the advertisement. Every bidder shall accompany his bid with such sufficient security as the commissioners shall require, conditioned that in case the contract shall be awarded to him, he will enter into a contract in accordance with his proposals. All or any bids or proposals received by said board, may be by them rejected, and, whether accepted or rejected, shall, after decision thereon by said board, be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 14. In letting contracts, said board shall not obligate the State to pay to any contractor, any money other than that to which such contractor may be justly entitled by reason of labor or materials already furnished and supplied; and in no event shall more than ninety per cent of the amount called for in any contract be paid to the contractor named therein, before the completion of his contract and its acceptance by said board: *Provided*, That every contractor performing service or work, or furnishing materials under this act, shall enter into such bonds, with sureties for the proper performance of his contract, as shall be required by the board of commissioners.

SEC. 15. The said board shall select such durable material for the construction of said new Capitol as, after examination by them, shall be deemed best adapted for such purpose (and in such selection shall procure, if practicable, such materials within this State), shall cause the same to be constructed as nearly fire-proof as possible, in a manner according to the most approved and convenient plan, and in such proportions that it shall contain sufficient room for the use and occupation of the various State departments, including legislative halls, committee rooms, executive offices, State library, rooms for the Supreme court, Attorney General, and rooms and offices for the Secretary of State, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and such other rooms and offices as may be deemed essential and necessary.

SEC. 16. The expenditures under this act shall be upon the certificate of the building commission as to the correctness of the account, approved by the Governor, and the account so certified and approved, audited by the Board of State Auditors.

SEC. 17. For the purpose of raising the several sums mentioned in section seven, the Auditor General shall add to and incorporate with the State tax for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and he shall also add to and incorporate with the State tax for each of the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and he shall also add to and incorporate with the State tax for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which sums when collected, shall be placed to the credit of the State building fund, and be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purposes and in the manner specified in this act.

SEC. 18. This act shall take immediate effect.

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

HON. H. P. BALDWIN, GOVERNOR,
Chairman Ex Officio.

E. O. GROSVENOR, Jonesville,
JAMES SHEARER, Bay City,
ALEX. CHAPOTON, Detroit.

ALLEN L. BOURS, LANSING, *Secretary.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF

ARCHITECTS, IN PREPARING DESIGNS

FOR THE

NEW CAPITOL BUILDING

FOR THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1871.

NOTE.

In the pamphlet of General Instructions to Architects issued by this Board on June 6th, 1871, an error occurred in the Schedule of Apartments (caused by the misplacement of copy), changing the entire arrangement of the same from the plan adopted by the Board.

For this reason it is deemed proper to issue a new and correct edition of Instructions, and to extend the time for receiving designs until Friday, December 1st, 1871.

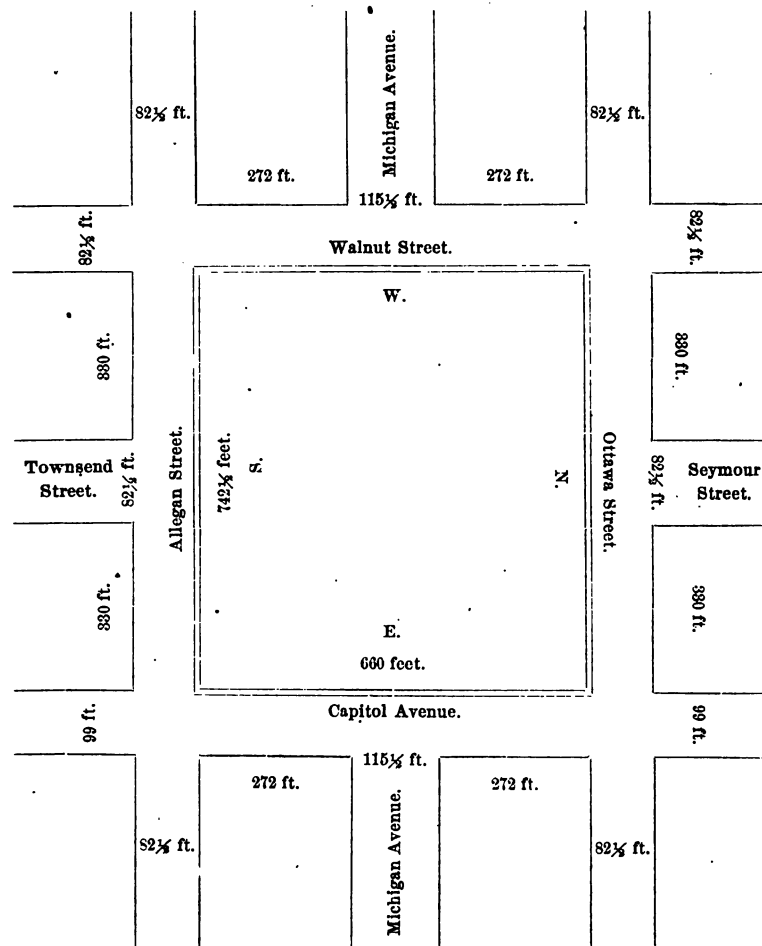


Diagram of Block 249,—“Capitol Square,”—City of Lansing.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ARCHITECTS

PROPOSING TO OFFER

DESIGNS FOR A STATE CAPITOL,

TO BE ERECTED IN THE

CITY OF LANSING, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF
STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS, }
Lansing, Mich., July 20, 1871.

The grounds are rectangular, 742 feet from East to West, and 660 feet from North to South.

The site of Building rises about twelve feet above the streets bounding the grounds. For more perfect understanding of relation of grounds to street, see plat herewith.

The Capitol will be placed in the centre of the grounds, fronting on Capitol Avenue, at the head of Michigan Avenue, as shown in the diagram herewith.

The principal material to be stone for walls, with brick for backing and interior walls where not objectionable, and the building to be as nearly fire-proof as practicable.

As the expenditure permitted by the act authorizing the building of the State Capitol is limited to one million (\$1,000,000) dollars, architects must confine their designs to this amount of expendi-

ture, avoiding extreme or superfluous ornament. The Commissioners prefer appropriate proportions and solidity of design; but provision must be made for the several Chambers, Departments, and other uses, of about the floor area specified in the schedule herewith.

Ample provision must be made for heating by some steam apparatus, ventilating by approved mode, and lighting by gas.

The building to consist of a Basement, containing store and fuel rooms, heating apparatus, water-closets, and stairs connecting store-rooms with the appropriate departments above.

A principal story, containing the rooms allotted to the different departments, of the approximate sizes, and with the conveniences indicated by the schedule for this story.

While it is desirable that the several departments be provided for on the floors designated in the schedule, it is not intended to rigidly confine architects in this regard; but the uses of the several rooms, spaces, etc., must be considered, and the departments placed contiguous to those having most occasion for communication with each other.

The communication of the departments of the Auditor General and Commissioner of State Land Office with that of the State Treasurer being most constant, it is desirable that their convenience be considered in the relative arrangement of their several offices.

The second story will contain the Senate Chamber, Hall of Representatives, Governor's suite of rooms, Library, with its galleries, etc., and the conveniences usually connected with the same.

The third story to contain the Supreme Court room, and rooms necessary thereto, Attorney General's offices, committee rooms, galleries, etc.

The schedule appended of the accommodations required must be regarded as suggestive merely, when describing sizes and locations; but provision must be made for all the offices and conveniences indicated by the schedule, in some appropriate part of the building, and for all other uses of a modern Capitol building.

The following rules are to be observed by architects proposing to submit designs for competition :

1. All drawings are to be made to the scale of eight feet to the inch, and to consist of an elevation for each of the four sides of the building; longitudinal and transverse sections (perspectives at option of architects), and plans of foundation, floors, galleries, and roof.

2. No colors to be used on the drawings except to designate material on plans and sections.

3. The building must be as nearly fire-proof as practicable.

4. Each design must be accompanied with specifications of the several parts of works required in the construction and completion of the Capitol, and of the manner and description of heating and ventilating apparatus.

5. Architects are required to send with their designs a schedule of the amount of each kind of material and labor required for the completion of the works, and are notified that an excess of ten per cent in the cost of construction over the amount of the appropriation, will be deemed sufficient cause for the rejection of such designs.

6. The following premiums are offered, viz: For the design best adapted to the requirements of the State Government, in the opinion of the Board, the sum of two thousand dollars. For the second best, the sum of one thousand dollars, and for the third best the sum of five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no architect shall be paid more than one premium; all of which designs are to be considered the property of the State.

7. All designs, with their specifications, must be deposited with the Governor, at Lansing, Michigan, on or before Friday, December 1st, at 12 o'clock M., 1871, endorsed "Designs for State Capitol," and each design to have enclosed therewith a sealed envelope, to be numbered the same as the design; said envelope to contain the name of the author of said design, and only to be opened after the drawings have been examined and the premiums awarded.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

FIRST FLOOR.

STATE TREASURER.

Private Office.....	18x24
Wash-room, with water-closet.	
Deputy's Office.....	18x24
Office for Clerks.....	24x30
Vault (fire-proof).....	10x16
Wash and cloak room for five clerks.	

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Private Office.....	18x24
Wash-room with water-closet.	
Deputy's room.....	18x24
Vault (fire-proof).....	12x24
General business room.....	24x30
“ “ “.....	24x30
Book-keeper's or clerks' room.....	18x24
Wash and cloak room for twenty clerks.	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Private Office.....	18x24
Wash-room with water-closet.	
Deputy's Office.....	18x20
Clerks' room.....	20x30
Wash and cloak room for four clerks.	
Vault (fire-proof).....	12x16
Record Room.....	20x30
Room for Board of State Auditors.....	18x20
Wash-room for two clerks.	

INSURANCE BUREAU.

Private Office.....	18x20
Business Office.....	18x24
Wash and cloak room for two clerks.	

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Private Office.....	18x24
Wash-room with water-closet.	
Deputy's Office.....	18x20
Working Office.....	20x30
Wash and cloak room for ten clerks.	
Vault (fire-proof).....	10x16

ROAD COMMISSIONER.

Private Office.....	18x24
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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Private Office.....	18x24
Wash-room with water-closet.	
Deputy's Office.....	18x24

STATE GEOLOGIST.

Private Office.....	18x20
Museum.....	20x36
Wash-room with water-closet.	

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Private Office.....	18x20
Business Office.....	18x20
Vault (fire-proof).....	6x10
Wash and cloak room.	
Room for Museum.....	20x40

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL AND STATE MILITARY BOARD.

Office.....	18x24
Wash and cloak room.	
Armory in basement.	

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Private Office.....	18x20
Working Room.....	18x20
Wash and cloak room.	

EXTRA DEPARTMENT.

Private room.....	18x20
Working room.....	18x20
Wash and cloak room.	

SECOND FLOOR.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Hall for House of Representatives, for 200 members.....	70x75
Speaker's Room.....	18x20
Wash-room, with water-closet.	
Clerk's Room.....	18x20
Wash and cloak room.	
Assistant Clerk's Room.....	15x20
Enrolling Clerk's Room.....	18x20
Assistant Enrolling Clerk's Room.....	18x20
General Cloak Room for House.....	16x30
General Wash-Room for House.....	8x15
Sergeant-at-Arms' Room and Assistant.....	15x18
Document or Folding Room.....	15x18
Four Committee Rooms, say each.....	18x20
Postoffice—Room conveniently located for both House and Senate.....	18x24
Room for State Stationery.....	18x24

SENATE.

Hall for Senate, for 64 members.....	50x70
Lieutenant Governor's Room.....	18x20
Wash-room, with water-closet.	
Secretary's Room.....	18x20
Wash and cloak room.	
Assistant Secretary's Room.....	15x20
Enrolling Clerk's Room.....	18x20
Assistant Enrolling Clerk's Room.....	18x20

Document or Folding Room.....	15x18
Wash-room.	
Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant's Room.....	15x18
General Cloak Room for Senate.....	16x20
Four Committee Rooms, each.....	18x20

STATE LIBRARY.

Librarian's Private Room	18x20
Wash-room, with water-closet.	
General and Law Library Room, with alcoves and gallery..	40x100
Historical Rooms may be included with Library.	

EXECUTIVE ROOMS.

Governor's Reception Room.....	20x30
Governor's Private Room.....	18x24
Wash-room, with water-closet.	
Private Secretary's Room.....	18x20
Private Secretary's Assistant's Room.....	18x20
Vault (fire-proof).....	6x10

THIRD FLOOR.

Supreme Court Room.....	30x50
Private Room for Judges.....	18x24
Consultation Room for Judges.....	18x24
Wash and cloak room and water-closet.	
Vault (fire-proof).....	6x10
Clerk's Room.....	16x20
Consultation Room for Attorneys.....	18x24
Water-closets for general purposes of Court Room.	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Private Room.....	16x20
Business Room.....	16x20
Wash-room, with water closet.	

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Eight Committee Rooms—for use of the Senate and House—say, each.....	16x20
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SUPPLEMENT.

As many inquiries have been made by architects residing at a distance, as to the nature of the soil at the site of the proposed Capitol; the cost of material, labor etc., the Board would give the following figures as the average cost at Lansing, as a basis for estimating:

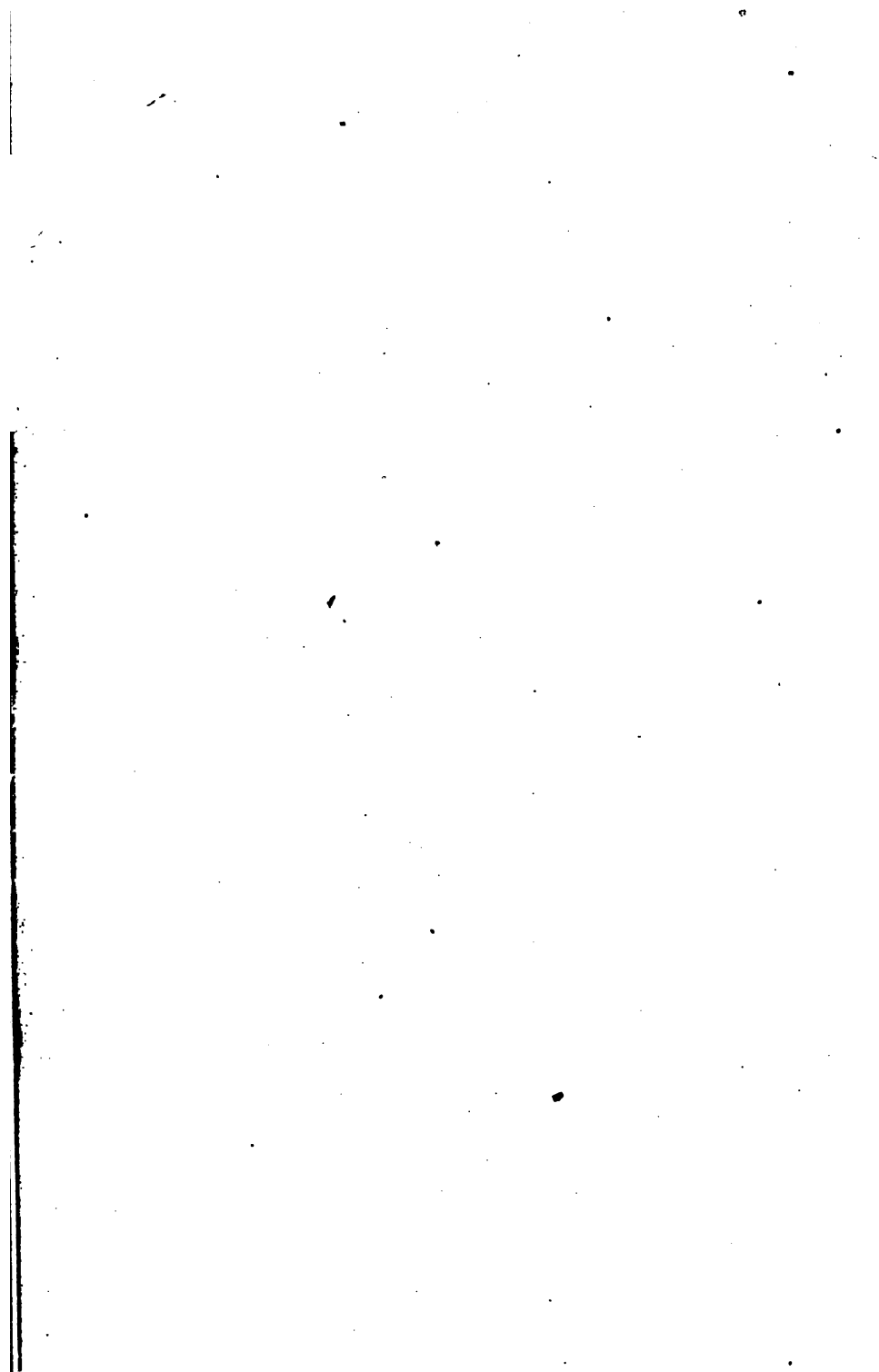
Excavation, per cubic yard.....	\$0 30
Block Stone (Rough Limestone) for foundation, per cubic foot.....	65
Block Stone (Rough Sandstone) for ashler, etc., per cubic foot.....	85
Rubble Stone, per cubic foot.....	18
Brick, per thousand.....	7 00
Building Sand, per cubic yard.....	85
Water Lime (Louisville, Ky.), per bbl.....	2 20
Common Lime, per bbl.....	1 13
Masons' Wages, per day.....	3 50
Masons' Laborers' Wages, per day.....	1 75
Carpenters' Wages, per day.....	2 50
Team (double) and Man, per day.....	4 00
Team (single) and Man, per day.....	3 00
Finishing Lumber (Pine, Walnut, Chestnut, and Cherry), per M.....	45 00
Common Lumber (Pine, Walnut, Chestnut, and Cherry), per M.....	18 00
Freight (by cars 100 miles) per mile per ton.....	02

From several excavations made upon the site of the proposed Capitol, the Commissioners are of the opinion that a good stiff clay will be found for the foundation. The excavation for the same should, in their opinion, be of an average depth of about five feet, with a further depth of three feet for trenches for the foundation walls.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,

State Building Commissioners.

A. L. BOURS, *Secretary, Lansing, Mich.*



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAN SING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

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OF THE
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BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1871.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,
Lansing, September 30th, 1871.

To his Excellency HON. HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—The Board of State Building Commissioners, in pursuance of the requirements of law, have the honor to submit herewith their first annual report.

The undersigned, having been notified of their appointment as Commissioners, as provided by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a new State Capitol and a building for the temporary use of the State offices," approved March 31st, 1871, met at the office of the Governor on the eleventh day of April 1871, took the constitutional oath, filed their bonds, and completed their organization by the election of Commissioner Grosvenor as Vice-President of the Board,—the law providing that the Governor shall be *ex officio* the presiding officer.

On the same day, after consultation with the State officers as to the requirements of the proposed building for the temporary use of the State offices, the Board agreed upon a general plan for the same, and prepared an advertisement to architects, soliciting designs, specifications and estimates for said building, to be submitted to the Board on the sixteenth day of May next.

It was decided at this meeting to make a tour of observation, for the better information of the Board as to the requirements of the proposed Capitol Building; and in furtherance of this

design, the Board visited Springfield Illinois, and Madison Wisconsin, during the month of May.

On the sixteenth of May the Board met for the purpose of examining the drawings and specifications which had been submitted in response to the advertisement heretofore referred to. Three sets of drawings were presented, and a vote of the Commissioners and State officers present, resulted unanimously in favor of the adoption of those submitted by Messrs. Porter & Watkins, architects, of Bay City. At this meeting an advertisement was ordered to be published in the cities of Detroit, Grand Rapids, Jackson and Lansing, for proposals to construct the building in accordance with the plans adopted, to be received by the Board on the fifth day of June.

On the fifth of June the Board met, and proceeded to examine the proposals of contractors for the erection of the Temporary State Offices. Seven proposals were submitted, which were as follows (exclusive of the cost of warming and ventilating, also exclusive of the iron-work and locks for the vaults, which latter the Board desired to contract for and have constructed under their more immediate personal supervision):

1st. P. C. Ayres & Son, Bay City.....	\$26,856 00
2d. Palmer & Brothers and Sullivan & Scholl, Detroit.....	27,900 00
3d. Jeremiah Fisher, Saginaw	29,390 00
4th. Dodge & Bush, Lansing.....	29,972 00
5th. P. Marshall, Ann Arbor.....	31,000 00
6th. Edwards & Cooper, Ypsilanti.....	32,754 00
7th. J. W. Shearer & Co., Bay City.....	33,733 00

Proposals for warming and ventilating the building in addition to the foregoing proposals for construction, were submitted as follows:

1st. Jackson Foundry and Machine Company, for heating by E. H. Camp's patent tubular furnaces, and approved ventilation, two proposals, viz: \$1,050.00 and \$1,330.00.

2d. Baker & Tower, by the Ruttan system, two proposals, viz: \$1,732.63 and \$1,965.20.

3d. Jeremiah Fisher, by Lawson's patent, for \$1,750.00.

4th. J. W. Shearer & Co., by Holmes & Webster's patent, for \$2,116.00.

The proposal of the Jackson Foundry and Machine Company for warming and ventilating the building, being considered by the Board as the most favorable in point of economy and general utility, it was resolved that the same be adopted, and that the cost (\$1,330.00) be considered with each of the bids submitted, in making up the amount for which each bidder proposed to construct and finish the building.

The proposal of Messrs. P. C. Ayres & Son for the construction of the building was adopted, and it being found that their proposal provided for furnishing certain portions of the heating apparatus, for which provision was also made in the proposal already adopted, the same was properly adjusted, and a contract entered into with Messrs. P. C. Ayres & Son for constructing, warming, ventilating and completing the building, for the sum of \$28,186.00, the same to be completed by the first day of November 1871.

The various proposals submitted, were ordered by the Board to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as required by law.

At the same meeting the Board prepared an advertisement and ordered the same to be published in New York, Chicago,* Detroit and Lansing, inviting from architects the submission of plans and designs for the proposed new Capitol Building, in competition for the premiums offered by the act of Legislature;

* The Board being required by the act to advertise in each of the cities named, designated the Daily Tribune for Chicago, and forwarded their advertisement to the proprietors of that newspaper, requesting them to publish it and send bill to the Commissioners for payment. The advertisement was returned to the Board and its publication declined, unless payment should be made in advance. The Board not being authorized to make payments in this manner, then sent the advertisement to the Chicago Times, in which newspaper it was published.

said plans to be deposited with the Governor on or before the first day of December next; and a pamphlet of instructions was prepared for the guidance of architects proposing to submit designs.

The Commissioners invited proposals from manufacturers of safes, etc., for iron doors and locks for the fire-proof vaults for the Temporary State Offices, and for a lining of boiler-iron and burglar-proof door for the vault of the State Treasurer. It was ascertained that to provide these works in the manner desired by the Commissioners, would require the expenditure of a larger amount of funds than remained at their disposal. The subject was consequently submitted at a joint meeting of the State officers and Commissioners, when it was determined that the security of the State Treasurer's vault was a matter of sufficient importance to justify the Commissioners in contracting for the works in accordance with their original designs; which they resolved to do, provided the contractors furnishing material and labor for the boiler-iron lining, would agree to wait for payment of their account until an appropriation therefor should be made by the Legislature.

The changes adopted were as follows: To fill up the entire space under the Treasurer's vault with boulders laid in cement, to line the vault with heavy boiler-iron, and to make use of the excellent burglar-proof doors then in use in the State Treasurer's vault in the old State Offices; the latter item saving an expenditure of several hundred dollars. The additional expense caused by these changes amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars.

The Temporary State Offices are now so nearly completed that the Commissioners feel assured that the same will be in readiness for acceptance by the Board in the month of November. The contractors have been retarded somewhat in their work by the necessary delay attending the change in the con-

struction of the vaults; the building would probably otherwise have been completed by the day required in the contract. The work of construction has been faithfully executed, and the Commissioners believe that a better building could not have been furnished for the amount of the appropriation.

NEW STATE CAPITOL.

Over eighty architects have applied for and been furnished with the pamphlet of instructions regarding the proposed new Capitol building, and as it is known to the Board that a number of them are engaged in the preparation of designs, it is fair to presume that a sufficient number will be submitted.

The following list embraces all the amounts that have been allowed by the Board:

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

P. C. Ayres & Son, contractors.....	\$17,380 28
Detroit Safe Co., vault doors and locks.....	1,060 00
	<hr/> \$18,440 28

EXPENSES FOR PLANS, DESIGNS ETC., FOR TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

George Watkins, architect, for de- signs and superintendence.....	\$1,042 14
Detroit Daily Post, advertising.....	14 35
Detroit Daily Tribune, advertising.....	18 90
Jackson Citizen, advertising.....	4 50
Grand Rapids Eagle, advertising.....	4 50
Lansing Republican, advertising.....	7 70
W. S. George & Co., printing.....	19 95
	<hr/> \$1,112 04

EXPENSES FOR PLANS, DESIGNS ETC., FOR NEW STATE
CAPITOL.

H. P. Baldwin, Governor, expenses and per diem.....	\$88 80
E. O. Grosvenor, Commissioner, ex- penses and per diem.....	170 65
James Shearer, Commissioner, ex- penses per diem and payments for printing and architectural services..	197 19
Alex. Chapoton, Commissioner, ex- penses and per diem.....	112 45
A. L. Bours, Secretary, salary.....	167 05
New York Tribune, advertising.....	117 00
Detroit Daily Post, advertising.....	21 70
Detroit Daily Tribune, advertising...	21 70
Detroit Daily Free Press, advertising..	21 70
Chicago Daily Times, advertising.....	60 00
Lansing Republican, advertising.....	7 00
E. S. Jenison, architect, State-House photographs.....	50 00
W. E. Tunis, stationery.....	112 06
D. E. Keyes & Bro., stationery.....	1 75
W. S. George & Co., printing and bind- ing.....	68 24
J. L. Mitchell, surveying.....	6 00
Postage, telegraphing etc.....	35 51
	<hr/> \$1,258 80
Total amount allowed.....	\$20,811 12

Very respectfully,

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,*State Building Commissioners.*ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING, MICH.:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,

Lansing, September 30th, 1872.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit herewith their second annual report, as required by law.

TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

On the 29th of November last, the Board accepted from the contractors, Messrs. P. C. Ayres & Son, the building for the temporary use of the State Offices. The entire cost of the building, completed, was \$30,693.94, an excess over the amount appropriated for its erection by the Legislature of 1871, of \$693.94.

The necessity for this excess was fully explained in our last report, and at the extra session of the Legislature, in March, 1872, an appropriation was made to provide for the deficiency.

NEW CAPITOL.

On the 24th of October, 1871, at the solicitation of a number of architects who were engaged in the preparation of plans for the New Capitol, some of whom had suffered the loss of their drawings at the great fire in Chicago, the Board decided to extend the time for the reception of designs until December 28th, at noon.

On December 28th, twenty sets of drawings were submitted by architects, from the following named places: Detroit,

Mich., 4; Bay City, Mich., 1; Niles, Mich., 1; Chicago, Ill., 5; Springfield, Ill., 2; Bloomington, Ill., 1; Boston, Mass., 2; and one each from the cities of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, and Scranton, Pa.

The secretary of the Board, in compliance with orders received from the Commissioners, opened all the packages of drawings, and removed from the office all outside covers and marks of whatever nature, which would afford any information as to the authors of the designs or the localities from which the same were forwarded, before they were seen by the Commissioners.

Nearly all of the designs submitted were highly creditable to their authors, and it was necessary that much time should be devoted to their careful examination before a proper conclusion as to the claims of each could be reached.

To this end the Board remained in almost constant session for nearly a month, their evening sessions continuing frequently until midnight.

Builders of well known experience and ability were employed by the Board to estimate, from the plans and specifications furnished by architects, the cost of building after several of the most approved designs. The examination of designs was completed on the 24th of January, 1872, when a ballot was taken by the Commissioners and State Officers present,* which resulted in an unanimous vote upon the first ballot, in favor of the adoption of the design named "Tuebor," which was afterwards ascertained to be submitted by Elijah E. Myers, Esq., architect, of Springfield, Ill. The second and third premiums were awarded respectively to P. H. Decker, Esq., and Edward S. Jenison, Esq., architects of Chicago.

On March 20th the Board entered into an agreement with E. E. Myers, Esq., to act as architect and general superin-

* The full Board of Commissioners and all the State Officers mentioned in the act, except the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General were present at the balloting. The latter officer took part in the examination of the designs, but other professional duties prevented his presence at the ballot.

tendent of the construction of the New Capitol, at a compensation of twenty-five thousand dollars; which amount is in full payment not only for the premium for his design, but also for all drawings, specifications, detailed working plans and architectural materials, as well as for his personal services in the superintendence of the construction of the building, up to the time limited in the contract for its completion.

Mr. Myers at once entered upon the work of preparing detail drawings and specifications for the building, which were completed by him and submitted to the Board on the 20th of May.

On the 21st of May an advertisement was prepared and forwarded for publication to the cities of New York, Chicago, Detroit and Lansing, soliciting proposals from master builders and contractors, for erecting and completing the Capitol, in accordance with the plans and specifications adopted. The advertisement was published until July 8th, at which time the bids were to be submitted.

In response to this advertisement, six proposals were received, which were opened, as announced in the advertisement on the following day, and are as follows:—1. Hopping & Ridgeley, of Springfield, Ills.; to use Michigan or Ohio sandstone, for \$1,700,000.00. 2. T. Adams & Co., of Philadelphia; to use the freestone from the Buena Vista quarry, near Cincinnati, Ohio;* for \$1,818,637.00. 3. H. Richard, of Jackson, Mich.; to use sandstone from Columbus, Ohio;* for \$1,896,000.00, or to use Amherst, Ohio, sandstone,* for \$1,888,500.00. 4. Loomis & Hebard, of Carlinville and Chicago, Ill.; to use Amherst, Ohio, sandstone;* for \$1,391,000.00. 5. William I. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y.; to use Amherst, Ohio, sandstone; for \$1,379,984.97. 6. N. Osborn & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich.; to use Amherst, Ohio, sandstone* for \$1,208,000.00, or to use the sandstone from the Hanover

* Sample of stone submitted with the proposal.

quarry, at Stony Point, Jackson county, Mich.;* for \$1,167,000.00.

At the time of the adoption of the plan for the Capitol, the Commissioners and architect were confident that the building could be erected and completed, without exceeding the amount appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, and leaving a sufficient sum to pay all expenses incident to the erection, and provide for all extras that might be found necessary in the progress of the work.

Soon after the adoption and completion of the plans, there was a great advance in the prices of building materials generally, and especially in iron, which enters very largely in the construction of the building; for which cause the amount of the lowest bid received was greater than the Board felt authorized to contract for; it being their determination to confine themselves strictly to the letter of the law. A consultation was consequently had by the Commissioners, architect, and lowest bidders for the contract, as to what changes in the plans and specifications could properly be made, to reduce the cost of the building, without detracting from its strength or beauty.

Changes were agreed upon, reducing the cost of the building \$60,467.80, the most important of which were the substitution of brick arches for corrugated iron between the joists supporting the floors, the omission of India-rubber panels in the iron stairs, and a reduction of one foot in the depth of excavation for the basement, and a corresponding reduction in the height of the foundation walls.

The subject of building stone occupied the attention of the Board for a long time, and was discussed at all their meetings. All the quarries within the State, to which their attention was called, were visited by the Commissioners, or caused to be visited by professional geological experts, and practical tests of

* Sample of stone submitted with the proposal.

the stone were made. But few of these quarries are sufficiently developed to afford any adequate idea of their extent; and after much consultation the Commissioners decided to invite bidders to submit, with their proposals, samples of sandstone from any Michigan quarries, which in their opinion would be of suitable quality, and which could be obtained in sufficient quantity for the uses proposed. The Board adopted as a standard the best Amherst, Ohio, sandstone, and bidders were advised that all samples submitted must be equal to this in quality.

The attention of all persons who applied at the office for information in order to prepare proposals, was directed to every quarry within the State, of which the Board had any information, with the results of the examinations made by the Board, and such other facts as would tend to a full and fair understanding of the various quarries were given.

While the Board felt a proper pride in using material found within the State, and were desirous of carrying out the suggestions of the Legislature in this respect, they were unwilling to make use of any stone which could not command their fullest confidence, or to try any experiment in a work of such magnitude and importance. The only sandstone within the State that any bids were based upon, was that found at the Hanover quarry, at Stony Point, in Jackson county. This quarry was visited by the Commissioners at an early day, and chemical and mechanical tests were made of the stone.

Before deciding upon the stone to be adopted, the Commissioners again visited this quarry in company with the parties who had submitted the lowest bid for the construction of the Capitol, and from observations then made, concluded that it would be unsafe for them to adopt this stone for the reasons following: 1. From the appearance of the quarry there exists no fair probability that stone in sufficient quantity and of uniform color could be procured therefrom; 2. The quarry being but partially developed, its extent and character are

entirely unknown; for which reason it was deemed injudicious to attempt its use; 3. The contractors were unwilling to agree to comply with the terms of the contract, requiring the stone to be of uniform color, or to complete the building within the time limited, should this stone be adopted.

It was therefore finally decided to adopt the Amherst, Ohio, sandstone, and by the terms of the contract, all the stone to be used in the four fronts of the building will be Number One Amherst sandstone, perfect and equal in all respects, both as to color and quality, to sample deposited in the office of the Commissioners.

In consideration of adopting this stone, the proprietors of the selected quarry agree to make a discount in their price, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,475 00, of which deduction the State receives the full benefit.

On the 15th of July the Commissioners entered into a contract with Messrs N. Osburn & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., to construct and complete the Capitol, in accordance with the plans, specifications and detail drawings, with the changes agreed upon, on the following basis:

Amount of their bid—(Amherst stone).....	\$1,208,000 00
Deduct amount agreed upon for	
changes to plans.....	\$60,467 80
Discount by proprietors of quarry on	
Amherst stone.....	3,475 00
Total deductions.....	63,942 80
Amount of contract.....	\$1,144,057 20

The Commissioners are of the opinion that the remainder of the appropriation—after providing for the contract sum to be paid therefrom—amounting to nearly \$56,000.00, will be sufficient to pay all expenses incident to the erection of the building, including the salary of the architect, as well as any extras that may in the progress of the work be deemed neces-

sary; provided no deviation shall be made from the design, plans and specifications as adopted.

The Commissioners regard the contract as an exceedingly favorable one for the State. The contractors have been engaged in the erection of many public buildings, and have a wide reputation both as to responsibility and fidelity to those who have employed them.

The contract requires the building to be completed by the 1st of December, 1877.

The contractors entered at once upon their work, and have collected upon the grounds large quantities of brick and materials for the concrete foundations, besides erecting the necessary buildings for office, shops, sheds etc., and getting in readiness a large amount of machinery and mechanical appliances, including a steam engine of 40-horse power, which will be employed in sawing stone, operating derricks, etc. The excavation for the basement has been completed and the drain and sewer pipes laid, but owing to the lateness of the season it is probable that no further work will be done about the building during the present year, except putting in the concrete foundations, which will be done should the weather during the fall months be favorable.

The following statement embraces the amounts allowed by the Board during the first year:

TEMPORARY STATE OFFICES.

For construction.....	\$12,253 66	
For superintendence.....	189 51	\$12,443 17

NEW CAPITOL.

Construction.....	\$3,118 23
Premiums for designs.....	3,500 00
Advertising and printing.....	1,069 92
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners.....	924 60

10 .BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$500 00	
Estimates by experts on cost of building		
after several designs.....	120 00	
Stationery, postage and incidentals.....	73 42	
	<hr/>	\$9,306 17

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,

State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

2



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1873.



REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,
Lansing, September 30th, 1873.

TO THE HON. JOHN J. BAGLEY,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit their third annual report, in obedience to the requirements of law.

Since our last report, the contractors for the new Capitol have put in all the concrete foundations required for the building, excepting for the boiler rooms, which will be without the main walls, and not put in for the present.

The footings and foundation walls to the earth line are nearly completed, and are of a very satisfactory character. The most of the cut stone for the basement and first story has been prepared, and a portion of it will be set during the present season.

On the 25th of January the board appointed Mr. Oliver Marble local superintendent, to take effect on the first day of February. The superintendent inspects all material proposed to be used in the construction of the building, keeping an account of the same, as well as of all labor performed, and upon his monthly reports are based the estimates of the architect, by which the Board are enabled to make settlements with the contractors.

On the 26th of March the Board met a joint committee of the Legislature, and agreed upon the general arrangements for

laying the Corner-stone of the Capitol. As a full report of all the proceedings will be submitted by the Corner-stone Committee, it is unnecessary to include the same in this report.

The disbursements authorized by the Board during the fiscal year are as follows :

N. Osburn & Co., for construction	\$119,570 42
E. E. Myers, salary as architect and general superintendent, from April 1, 1872, to September 30, 1873	6,000 00
A. L. Bours, salary as Secretary, 1 year	1,200 00
A. L. Bours, for services from December 1, 1871, to May 1, 1872	200 00
O. Marble, salary as local superintendent from February 1 to September 30, and for services previous to February 1	925 00
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners	613 10
Stationery, postage, express, telegraphing, print- ing, binding, and incidental expenses	393 19

Total amount allowed during the year

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. GROSVENOR,

JAMES SHEARER,

ALEX. CHAPOTON,

State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*



MICHIGAN STATE CAPITOL

JOHN J. BAULEY, Govt.	E. E. MYERS, Architect.
E. O. GROSVENOR,	N. OSBORN & Co.,
JAMES SKEARER,	Contractors.
ALEX. CHAPMAN,	A. L. BOYER, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

Laying of the Corner Stone

OF THE

NEW CAPITOL OF MICHIGAN.

On the 2d Day of October, 1878,

AT THE

CITY OF LANSING.

COMPILED BY

ALLAN L. BOURS,

Secretary of State Bureau of Documents.

LANSING.

W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

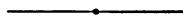
1878.



Board of State Building Commissioners.



GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY, CHAIRMAN, . . . DETROIT.
E. O. GROSVENOR, VICE PRESIDENT, . . . JONESVILLE.
JAMES SHEARER, BAY CITY.
ALEX. CHAPOTON, DETROIT.



ALLEN L. BOURS, SECRETARY, LANSING.



ELIJAH E. MYERS, ARCHITECT.
OLIVER MARBLE, LOCAL SUPERINTENDENT.
N. OSBURN & Co., CONTRACTORS.

Officers of the Day.

PRESIDENT :

GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY.

VICE PRESIDENTS :

1	C. C. TROWBRIDGE,	Detroit.
2	G. V. N. LOTHROP,	Detroit.
3	E. J. PENNIMAN,	Plymouth.
4	ALPHEUS FELCH,	Ann Arbor.
5	WARNER WING,	Monroe.
6	JOHN J. ADAM,	Tecumseh.
7	G. T. GRIDLEY,	Jackson.
8	C. P. DIBBLE,	Battle Creek.
9	JOHN P. COOK,	Hillsdale.
10	CHARLES UPSON,	Coldwater.
11	J. G. WAIT,	Sturgis.
12	R. W. LANDON,	Niles.
13	JONATHAN J. WOODMAN,	Paw Paw.
14	W. B. WILLIAMS,	Allegan.
15	CHARLES E. STUART,	Kalamazoo.
16	JOSEPH MUSGRAVE,	Charlotte.
17	O. M. BARNES,	Mason.
18	AMOS GOULD,	Owosso.
19	J. B. WALKER,	Flint.
20	A. C. BALDWIN,	Pontiac.
21	R. P. ELDRIDGE,	Mt. Clemens.
22	W. T. MITCHELL,	Port Huron.
23	J. L. WOODS,	Lexington.

24	ALBERT MILLER,	. . . . .	Bay City.
25	D. H. JEROME,	. . . . .	Saginaw.
26	JOHN LARKIN,	. . . . .	Midland.
27	A. F. BELL,	. . . . .	Ionia.
28	C. C. COMSTOCK,	. . . . .	Grand Rapids.
29	W. M. FERRY,	. . . . .	Grand Haven.
30	DELOS L. FILER,	. . . . .	Manistee.
31	D. C. LEACH,	. . . . .	Traverse Bay.
32	PETER WHITE,	. . . . .	Marquette.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY,	JOHN P. HOYT,
E. O. GROSVENOR,	LEONARD H. RANDALL,
JAMES SHEARER,	ELLERY I. GARFIELD,
ALEXANDER CHAPOTON,	WILLIAM H. WITHINGTON,
DAVID ANDERSON,	OLIVER L. SPAULDING,
AUGUSTUS S. GAYLORD,	WILLIAM H. STONE,
JOHN HIBBARD,	JOHN S. TOOKER.

SECRETARY:

ALLEN L. BOURS, Lansing.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:

1	FRED. MORLEY,	. . . . .	Detroit.
2	M. D. HAMILTON,	. . . . .	Monroe.
3	JAMES O'DONNELL,	. . . . .	Jackson.
4	JAMES H. STONE,	. . . . .	Kalamazoo.
5	A. B. TURNER,	. . . . .	Grand Rapids.
6	JOHN N. INGERSOLL,	. . . . .	Corunna.
7	H. G. CHAPIN,	. . . . .	Caro.
8	R. L. WARREN,	. . . . .	East Saginaw
9	J. R. DEVEREAUX,	. . . . .	Houghton.

Order of Proceedings.

The Corner-Stone of the new Capitol of the State of Michigan, was laid in the city of Lansing, on Thursday, the second day of October, 1873.

A procession was formed under the direction of General WILLIAM HUMPHREY, Chief Marshal, in accordance with the following orders:

Programme of Ceremonies.

The following will be the order of the formation of the column on the occasion of laying the Corner-Stone of the New State Capitol, at Lansing, October 2d, 1873:

The column will be in six divisions:

The First Division will form on Washington avenue, the LEFT resting on *Main street*.

The Second Division will form on St. Joseph street, west of, and with its RIGHT resting on, *Washington avenue*.

The Third Division will form on Hillsdale street, west of, and with its RIGHT resting on, *Washington avenue*.

The Fourth Division will form on Lenawee street, west of, and with its RIGHT resting on, *Washington avenue*.

The Fifth Division will form on Kalamazoo street, west of, and with its RIGHT resting on, *Washington avenue*.

The Civic Division will form on the plat in front of the old State Capitol.

Formation of Procession.

DETACHMENT OF POLICE,
In charge of Sergeant P. W. GIRARDIN.

CHIEF MARSHAL,
GEN. WM. HUMPHREY.

AIDS,
Col. F. SCHNEIDER, Capt. CHARLES HODSKIN, Capt. S. H.
Row, Capt. G. M. HASTY, E. H. BURT, Dr. GEO. E. RANNEY.

I.
MILITARY.

II.
CIVIC.

III.
COMMANDERIES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

IV.
MASONIC FRATERNITY.

V.
ENCAMPMENT I. O. OF O. F.

VI.
THE FRATERNITY OF I. O. OF O. F.

Arrangement of Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION.

MARSHAL,

GEN. W. H. WITHINGTON.

AIDS,

Major JOHN D. CLARK, Capt. ADAM BEATTIE, Lieut. BENJ.
B. BERRY, WILLIAM H. MARSTON.

First U. S. Infantry Band.

Battalion First U. S. Infantry, Capt. R. H. OFFLEY, U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Co. —, First U. S. Infantry, Capt. G. S. GALLUPE, Commanding.

Co. —, First U. S. Infantry, Capt. E. WALKER, Commanding.

Battalion of State Troops, Capt. JAMES M. HINCKLEY, Com-
manding,

Detroit Light Guard, Capt. DAVID F. FOX, Commanding.
Porter Zouaves, Ann Arbor, Capt. WARREN E. WALKER,
Commanding.

National Guard, Detroit, Capt. JOHN O'KEEFE, Commanding.

Adrian Light Guard, 1st Lieut. WHEELER, Commanding.

Tecumseh Zouaves, Capt. JAMES D. SHOLES, Commanding.

Monroe Light Guard, Capt. CHAS. F. GRUNER, Commanding.

Coldwater Light Guard, Capt. GEORGE H. TURNER, Com-
manding.

Hudson Light Guard, Capt. L. H. SALISBURY, Commanding.

Flint Union Blues, Capt. O. F. LOCKHEAD, Commanding.

Grand Rapids Guard, Capt. ISAAC C. SMITH, Commanding.

Ypsilanti Light Guard, Capt. CICERO NEWELL, Commanding.

Kalamazoo Light Guard, Capt. JOHN D. SUMNER, Com-
manding.

BATTALION OF CADETS.

Detroit Cadets; 2 Companies.

Monroe Cadets; 1 Company.

CIVIC DIVISION.

MARSHAL,

BRIG. GEN. JOHN ROBERTSON, Adj. General.

Constantine Band.

Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, President of the Day.

Governor's Staff.

WILLIAM A. HOWARD, Orator of the Day.

Right Rev. SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY, D.D., LL.D.

Rev. NOAH FASSETT.

Invited Guests.

Capitol Commissioners and Architect.

Committee of Arrangements.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. A., Commanding
Department of the Lakes, and Staff.Officers of United States Engineers, and other United States
Military Officers.

Vice Presidents of the Day.

Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Judges of the United States Courts.

Judges of State Supreme and Circuit Courts.

Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senators and Representatives of the State Legislature.

Lieut. Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of 1871.

State Officers.

Past State Officers.

President, Regents, and Professors of the State University.
Mayor and Common Council of the City of Lansing.
Mayors of other Cities, and Presidents of Villages.
Officers of United States Civil Departments.
Members of State Military Board.

SECOND DIVISION.

COMMANDERIES OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

ELLERY I. GARFIELD,

Right Eminent Grand Commander, in command.

AIDS OF GRAND COMMANDER,

V. E. Sir L. H. RANDALL, D. G. C., Chief of Staff; Em. Sir S. C. RANDALL, G. C. G., Executive Officer; Em. Sir S. S. MATHEWS, Grand Gen.; Em. Sir Rev. A. J. DAVIS, Grand Prelate; Em. Sir R. J. CARNEY, G. S. Warden; Em. Sir C. E. GRISSON, G. J. Warden; Em. Sir M. S. SMITH, G. Treasurer; Em. Sir WM. P. INNES, G. Recorder; Em. Sir H. F. KNAPP, G. Stand. Bearer; Em. Sir MILLS H. LANDON, G. Sword B.; Em. Sir WM. B. WILSON, G. Warder; Em. Sir ALEX. MCGREGOR, G. Sentinel; and all Past Grand Officers.

The following Sir Knights have also been appointed on the Staff, and will be assigned to special duty: Col. Sir GEORGE LOCKLEY, Gen. Sir MARK FLANIGAN, Col. Sir WILLIAM PHELPS, Sir W. H. BURKE, Sir A. H. WEST, Sir D. P. SMILEY.

The Grand Commander and staff will be mounted.

The following Commanderies and the Commanders of each:

LANSING, 25, Lansing, . . .	ALFRED BIXBY.
DETROIT, 1, Detroit, . . .	JOHN P. FISKE.
EUREKA, 3, Hillsdale, . . .	GEORGE C. MUNROE.
ADRIAN, 4, Adrian, . . .	JOHN W. FINCH.

DEMOLAI, 5, Grand Rapids, . . .	LEONARD H. RANDALL.
PENINSULA, 8, Kalamazoo, . . .	FRANK HENDERSON.
JACKSON, 9, Jackson,	GEORGE W. BAKER.
IONIA, 11, Ionia,	J. H. KIDD.
NILES, 12, Niles,	MILLS H. LANDON.
ANN ARBOR, 13, Ann Arbor, . . .	STEPHEN M. WEBSTER.
FENTON, 14, Fenton,	J. BUCKBEE.
ST. BERNARD, 16, East Saginaw, .	EDWIN SAUNDERS.
MARSHALL, 17, Marshall,	JOHN W. FLETCHER.
MONROE, 19, Monroe,	GEORGE R. HURD.
CORUNNA, 21, Corunna,	HUGH MCCURDY.
PILGRIM, 23, Big Rapids,	CHARLES P. BIGELOW.
ST. JOHNS, 24, St. Johns,	OLIVER L. SPAULDING.
BAY CITY, 26, Bay City,	C. F. GIBSON.
LEXINGTON, 27, Lexington, . . .	A. M. CLARK.
HOWELL, 28, Howell,	SARDIS F. HUBBELL.
THREE RIVERS, 29, Three Rivers, .	D. D. THORP.

THIRD DIVISION.

MARSHAL,

CAPT. JAMES H. BAKER.

AIDS,

COL. A. COTTRELL, Lansing; COL. M. W. QUACKENBUSH, Owosso; CAPT. H. B. CARPENTER, Lansing; E. C. CHAPIN, Lansing; CAPT. E. B. GIFFORD, Ionia; CAPT. H. TROOP, Owosso; JOSEPH B. BAMPTON, Detroit; E. M. MARSTON, Lansing; E. V. SANFORD, Lansing; GEO. M. HUNTINGTON, Mason.

The formation of this Division will be in the following order:

DETROIT LIGHT GUARD BAND.

First—Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the State of Michigan, in the following order:

Band.

Grand Sword Bearer, with drawn sword.

Grand Standard Bearer.

Grand Master, supported by two Grand Deacons with black rods.

Grand Pursuivant.

Grand Marshal. A Past Master carrying the Book of Constitutions.
Deputy Grand Master, carrying the golden vessel with corn.
Senior Grand Warden, carrying the silver vessel with wine.
Junior Grand Warden, carrying the silver vessel with oil.
The Five Orders of Architecture.

Past Grand Masters.

Past Deputy Grand Masters.

Past Grand Wardens.

Bible, Square and Compass, carried by a Master of a Lodge, supported by two Stewards with white rods.

Grand Chaplain.

Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, and Grand Lecturer.

District Deputy Grand Masters.

Grand Architect and Ass'ts, with Square, Level, and Plumb.

Grand Stewards, with white rods.

Grand Tiler, with drawn sword.

Second—Masonic Lodges in the following order:

UNION of S. O., No. 3, Detroit,	R. S. DILLON, W. M.
EVERGREEN, No. 9, St. Clair,	D. D. ODELL, W. M.
MURAT, No. 14, Albion,	E. P. ROBERTSON, W. M.
UNION, No. 28, Union City,	E. McDONALD, W. M.
FIDELITY, No. 32, Hillsdale,	S. S. SMITH, W. M.
LANSING, No. 33, Lansing,	GEO. H. GREEN, W. M.
LYONS, No. 37, Lyons,	D. C. SPAULDING, W. M.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, No. 47, Plymouth,	W. E. SMITH, W. M.
CLIMAX, No. 59, West Leroy,	N. J. KELSEY, W. M.
LEXINGTON, No. 61, Lexington,	A. M. CLARK, W. M.
EATON RAPIDS, No. 63, Eaton Rapids,	J. S. MONTGOMERY, W. M.
MASON, No. 70, Mason,	D. CAMPBELL, W. M.
GERMANIA, No. 79, Saginaw City,	A. W. ACHARD, W. M.

BYRON, No. 80, Byron,	A. McCAUGHNA, W. M.
LOWELL, No. 90, Lowell,	A. J. HOWK, W. M.
GREENVILLE, No. 96, Greenville,	WM. MAXTED, W. M.
ST. JOHNS, No. 105, St. Johns,	A. J. WIGGINS, W. M.
BAY CITY, No. 129, Bay City,	WM. R. TUPPER, W. M.
STOCKBRIDGE, No. 130, Stockbridge,	C. W. VAN SLYKE, W. M.
MYSTIC, No. 141, Bronson Prairie,	EDWARD A. GAY, W. M.
SAGINAW VALLEY, No. 154, Saginaw,	W. W. KNIGHT, W. M.
DANSVILLE, No. 160, Dansville,	M. M. ATWOOD, W. M.
GRAND LEDGE, No. 179, Grand Ledge,	J. W. McMILLAN, W. M.
CHESANING, No. 194, Chesaning,	J. L. HELME, W. M.
BEDFORD, No. 207, Bedford,	C. W. ELDER, W. M.
OKEMOS, No. 252, Okemos,	J. F. SMILEY, W. M.
DEWITT, No. 272, DeWitt,	M. F. WHITE, W. M.
SPRINGPORT, No. 284, Springport,	F. H. LUDLOW, W. M.
SALT RIVER, No. 288, Salt River,	RICHARD HOY, W. M.
WOODLAND, No. 304, Woodland,	J. P. PHILLIPS, W. M.
ST. CHARLES, U. D.,	St. Charles.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MARSHAL,

CAPT. J. A. ELDER.

AIDS,

EUGENE B. WOOD, Lansing; WILLIAM APPLETON, Lansing;
JOHN W. EDMONDS, Lansing.

Formation will be in the following order :

Lansing Cornet Band.

Wilkey Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., Jackson.

Washington Encampment No. 19, I. O. O. F., Saginaw.

Valley Encampment No. 20, I. O. O. F., East Saginaw.

Friendship Encampment No. 33, I. O. O. F., Lansing.

Kanonda Encampment No. 36, I. O. O. F., Bay City.

And other Encampments in the order of rank.

FIFTH DIVISION.

MARSHAL,

JOHN N. INGERSOLL.

AIDS,

B. PRELL of Detroit; O. W. OVIATT of St. Joseph.

Lodges of Odd Fellows in the order of rank.

THE divisions will form on the streets indicated, at 12 o'clock M. The signal for the formation of the divisions will be the firing of one gun.

Marshals will be as prompt as possible in the formation of their divisions.

The movement of the column will commence at the firing of the second gun. As that portion of the column on Washington avenue uncovers the streets on which the several divisions are formed, the divisions will move into their proper places in the column.

The line of march will be down Washington avenue, passing in review before the Governor and staff, in front of the old Capitol, to Ottawa street, west on Ottawa street to Capitol avenue, north on Capitol avenue. From Capitol avenue to Washington avenue, south on Washington avenue to Ottawa street, east on Ottawa street to Grand street, south on Grand street to Allegan street, from which point the first division will move west on Allegan street to Washington avenue, north on Washington avenue to Michigan avenue, west on Michigan avenue to the new Capitol Grounds. The remainder of the column will continue south from Allegan street on Grand street to Washtenaw street, west on Washtenaw street, thence to its place in the column in the rear of the Civic Division, which will have taken its place immediately in the rear of the First Division.

Arriving at the Capitol Grounds, the First Division will be formed in the position indicated in column, by companies closed in mass.

The Civic Division will be conducted to the platform about the speakers' stand.

The Third Division will be formed on the left of the First Division, in column by commanders, closed in mass.

The Fourth Division will move to its position, immediately east of the foundation walls of the Capitol, and will be formed in close column.

The Fifth Division will be formed at the left of the Fourth Division, in close column.

The badge of the Chief Marshal and his aids will be yellow ; of the Marshal and aids of the Military Division, red ; the Knights Templar will appear in the uniform of their order ; the badges of the Marshal and aids of the Masonic Fraternity, blue ; the Encampments of I. O. O. F. will appear in the uniform of their order ; the color of the badges of the Marshal and aids of Division of Lodges of I. O. O. F. will be purple.

Marshals of Divisions will have entire control of the formation of their respective Divisions, and of the changes of formation during the time of moving.

The procession will not re-form after the completion of the ceremony of laying the Corner-Stone. The military companies and Commanderies of Knights Templar will move from the ground, in charge of their respective company and Commandery commanders.

Detail instructions will be given by the Chief Marshal during the day.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY,
Chief Marshal.

Ceremonies at the Laying of the Corner-Stone.

MUSIC BY CROSETTE'S CORNET BAND.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

BY GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the name of the constituted authorities of the State, I bid you welcome to its capital. We have assembled for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a new Capitol building, worthy of our State; a fitting home for the different branches of its government. To those of us who have watched the growth of Michigan from infancy to manhood, the occasion recalls the toils and trials of early days, the anxieties and cares of pioneer life; while a pardonable egotism, as we look about us, tells of battles fought and victories won over Nature in her most rugged mood. To-day we stand here as conquerors of forest and swamp, and can proudly say: "If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here."

In olden time temples and public buildings were erected, not alone for use, but as memorials of king or conqueror, and inscribed with records of their valor and heroism. The temples have crumbled into dust—king and conqueror are forgotten—metal and granite have disappeared—time has con-

quered all. And so it will be. But our greater civilization, with its triumphs and inventive art and skill, makes it certain that, though buildings may crumble away and nations vanish, there will yet be left, somewhere, the history of to-day and all future days. Our record will be preserved. We shall not be judged in the distant future by the ruins of our buildings, dug up by the antiquary, but by the record of our deeds as individuals and communities, by our public acts, by our legislation, by our care for the public good. If we make moral worth, honesty of purpose, and integrity of soul the pathway to public position—if our legislation is kept pure and sweet—if the common good is the common law, we shall leave behind us a history more enduring than brick or marble, a heritage richer than gold or precious stones. May this be the ambition of our time, and our hope for the future; remembering, always, that

“The riches of the commonwealth,
Are free, strong minds, and hearts of health;
And more to her than gold or grain,
The cunning hand and cultured brain.”

PRAYER.

BY RIGHT REV. SAMUEL A. McCOSKRY, D. D., LL. D.

ALMIGHTY AND MERCIFUL GOD! We come before Thee, as children to a father. Thou hast created us, and redeemed us. Thou hast brought us into the closest relationship with Thyself, unworthy as we are, and undeserving of Thy kindness and care. Thy mercies are new every morning, and repeated every evening. We come before Thee with confidence, for Thou hast invited us to come,—with deep humility, for Thou art holy, and we are prone to sin against Thee,—with hope, for Thou hast promised to pardon and bless us. May our hearts be warmed with love to Thee for Thy unnumbered mercies to us. May we fear to offend Thee, and enable us to make Thy law the rule and guide of our life. Enable us, by Thy grace, to give our hearts and lives to Thee, the only return which Thou requirest for all the blessings we have received. We thank Thee for the goodly heritage which Thou hast given us; for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy, and for the multiplied manifestations of Thy favor towards us. We thank Thee that Thou didst give wisdom to the fathers of our country, to lay the foundations of peace, liberty, and safety. We bless and adore Thy glorious Majesty for this Thy loving kindness and providence, and we humbly pray that the devout sense of this signal mercy may renew and increase in us a true spirit of love and thankfulness to Thee,—a spirit of obedience to Thy will,—a spirit of peaceable submission to the laws and government of our country,—a spirit of fervent zeal for our holy religion, which

Thou hast preserved to us, and which forms the basis of all our domestic, social, and civil happiness. Preserve, we beseech Thee, to our country the blessings of peace, and secure them to all the people of the earth. Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and all others in authority, and so rule their hearts and strengthen their hands, that they may punish wickedness and vice, and maintain Thy true religion and virtue. Look with favor, we beseech Thee, upon the services of this day. May the Corner-Stone, now to be laid in Thy fear, remind us of Thy watchful care over us, call forth continued thankfulness for Thy mercies, and excite us to a grateful and ready obedience to Thy will. May no unholy strife and contentions be found within these walls,—may truth and justice be always found therein, and may they long stand as a fitting monument of grateful and happy people, whose God is the Lord. Protect and guard all who are engaged in this work, from accident and danger. And finally, Merciful Father, when all the material temples of earth shall crumble and decay, may we be found fitted to dwell forever in that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. All which we humbly ask, for the sake of our blessed Lord and Saviour. AMEN.

NATIONAL HYMN.

Tune—"AMERICA."

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,—
Of thee I sing :
Land where my fathers died,—
Land of the pilgrims' pride,—
From every mountain's side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love :
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,—
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above.

Our Father, God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty,—
To Thee we sing :
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light ;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God our King.

ORATION

BY

Hon. William A. Howard.

*Your Excellency, Members of the Legislature, Ladies and Gentlemen—
Citizens of Michigan:*

What is the lesson of the passing hour? What means this pageant? Whence this multitude? Who are they? What brings them here? Why these upturned faces? Why this eagerness to catch every word? Why this all-absorbing interest in these ceremonies?

We are indeed citizens of a great commonwealth. Here is to arise a structure of vast proportions and beautiful designs, at great expense, and all to be paid for from the earnings of the people. It might have cost twice as much, and exceeded in architectural beauty the finest model of modern or ancient times, and yet excited little of the interest shown here to-day. We are not attracted by the magnificence of the proposed structure, nor do we come to pay homage to any architectural design, however beautiful. Why then this absorbing interest? It is because the structure here to arise is associated in our minds with that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which we call our public. It is because this edifice is to be dedicated to the enactment and administration of such equal laws as will tend "to establish justice,

and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity" for all time. That liberty, regulated by, and under the reign of, just and equal laws, laws that restrain the mere license of all, and thus secure the freedom of each to move in his or her own path of duty and of pleasure. As the planets, each in its own proper orbit, instead of flying athwart the heavens in every direction, producing confusion and chaos, contributes to steady all the rest; so every citizen of a well regulated State, by enjoying his own liberty, under the wholesome restraint of equal and just laws, aids in securing to others the like precious boon.

Our interest then centers, not in the magnificence of structure or beauty of design, but in the uses to which it is to be devoted. In short, we here erect the house of a great and free State. This raises the question, what is a State? When is a State truly great? When really free? Is Michigan such a State in its present condition or future prospects? It may be said a State cannot exist without a given amount of territory, with metes and bounds fixed with greater or less certainty. But the land or territory is far from being the State. We have found our 56,000 square miles of land, with fixed boundaries, a very good place in which to erect a State; but the land, with all its productive power, with its waving forests and mineral wealth, is far from being the State. With this territory, as a place to put a State, we are more than satisfied. The State of Michigan is not two score years old,—its territory was before Christopher Columbus.

For many years this peninsula remained *terra incognita*; in the apprehension of many, a myth—a horrid place, abounding in swamps and marshes, and the very home of diseases dire,

uninhabited and uninhabitable. To penetrate it, you must take a canoe, and work your way through lagoons, soon to be stopped by disease, perchance death. To collect and rehearse the fabulous stories told, and sometimes believed, might, at this day, afford amusement, but after all would be a thriftless employment. Passing over the common gossip and fabulous canards of those early times, I content myself by citing such official action on the part of the government, as was believed to establish the worthlessness of what was then known as Michigan. On the 6th of May, 1812, Congress passed an act requiring that 2,000,000 acres of land should be surveyed in the then Territory of Louisiana, and a like quantity in the Territory of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, and the same quantity in the Territory of Michigan, in all 6,000,000 acres, to be set apart for the soldiers in the war with Great Britain. Each soldier was to have 160 acres of land fit for cultivation. The lands were surveyed and appropriated under this law in Louisiana and Illinois, but the surveyors reported that there were no lands in Michigan fit for cultivation. Accordingly, on the 29th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act repealing so much of the law of the 6th of May, 1812, as related to Michigan, and provided for taking 1,500,000 acres in Illinois, north of the Illinois river, and 500,000 acres in the Territory of Missouri, in lieu of the 2,000,000 acres which could not be found in Michigan. This would seem to be decisive. And yet, in 1830, fourteen years later, Michigan was found to have 31,698 inhabitants, of whom 3,688 lived in that portion of the then Territory, lying the west side of Lake Michigan; and in 1834, only eighteen years after the act of Congress referred to, this worthless territory was found to contain 87,273 inhab-

itants. Two years later they framed a State Constitution, adopted a great seal, and for a motto threw the broad challenge to the whole world, "*Si quæris Peninsulam amœnam circumspice.*"

In the Congressional legislation referred to, the Government showed its regard for its soldiers. It had too high an appreciation of the value of their services, to attempt to palm off on them the worthless lands of Michigan. Those Congressmen, in their simplicity, little thought that in less than fifty years, there would arise on this very territory, a great commonwealth, one of the sisterhood of States, that should send forth to the great war for the defense of the national life, more soldiers than the nation had ever mustered in any one of its wars; ninety thousand soldiers, who should not only "keep step to the music of the Union," but bear full high the national banner, and illustrate American valor on every battle-field, from the great lakes to the Gulf.

The legislation of Congress to which I have referred, was based on the report of the Surveyor General of Ohio, dated the 30th November, 1815, and on the 29th of April, 1816, was passed the repealing act, by which the soldiers were relieved of the supposed worthless lands of Michigan in payment of bounties. I need not weary you by reading here this report, but shall publish it in a note to the text of this address.* Much

* Extract from a letter of the Surveyor General of Ohio to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated Chillicothe, November 30, 1815, relative to the bounty land in Michigan, granted by act of May 6, 1812:

DEPUTY SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

"Description of the military lands in Michigan. The country on the Indian boundary line, from the mouth of the great Auglaize River, and running thence for about fifty miles, is (with some few exceptions) low, wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally very heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc.; thence continuing north, and extending from the Indian

less can I rehearse the statistics, showing the progressive steps of development since that time. I should weary you and transcend the proper limits of this address, by even stating the aggregates of our varied industries; of the wealth developed already; of our inexhaustible mineral wealth and agricultural resources, our natural manufacturing facilities, the steady increase of our population, and the general prosperity of our people. Fortunately I am relieved from any such necessity. Under a wise provision of law, the Secretary of State is required to publish these statistics, carefully collected and collated; this duty has been carefully performed, and the volume is of easy access to all our people. Besides, the committee of arrangements have wisely provided for a brief

boundary eastward, the number and extent of the swamps increases, with the addition of numbers of lakes, from twenty chains to two and three miles across. Many of the lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called 'tamarack,' and other places covered with a coarse, high grass, and uniformly covered from six inches to three feet (and more at times) with water. The margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, for they are interspersed throughout the whole country, and filled with water, as above stated, and varying in extent. The intermediate space between these swamps and lakes, which is probably near one-half of the country, is with a very few exceptions, a poor, barren, sandy land, on which scarcely any vegetation grows, except very small, scrubby oaks. In many places, that part which may be called dry land, is composed of little, short sand-hills, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of many of which are composed of a marsh similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow, and very deep compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are (with a very few exceptions) swampy beyond description; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found, over which horses can be conveyed.

"A circumstance peculiar to that country is exhibited in many of the marshes, by their being thinly covered with a sward of grass, by walking on which, evinced the existence of water or a very thin mud immediately under their covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches from the pressure of the foot at every step, and at the same time rising before and behind the person passing over. The margins of many of the lakes and streams are in a similar situation, and in many places are literally afloat. On approaching the eastern part of the military lands, towards the private claims on the Straights and Lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same. Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of one hundred, if there would be one out of one thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation."

historic sketch of the most salient points of our progress, to be prepared by their secretary, and published with a report of this day's proceedings, which altogether supersedes the necessity of any elaborate statement in this connection.

I shall, therefore, content myself, under this branch of my subject, with placing in juxtaposition, statements drawn from the report, by which the worthlessness of Michigan was supposed to be officially established, and the facts as they actually exist under the present state of development. The report says: "Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with information received concerning the balance, is so bad, there would not be more than one acre out of one hundred, if there would be one out of one thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation."

Since the acquisition of the Upper Peninsula, in connection with the Toledo war, the whole area of Michigan, including both peninsulas, is about 35,000,000 acres, and, of course, one acre "out of one hundred" would be 350,000, and one acre "out of one thousand" would be 35,000 acres. Now, on the 1st of June, 1870, as appears by the census returns, we had over 5,000,000 acres under actual cultivation, and more than 10,000,000 of acres embraced in farms. These farms were of the cash value of \$398,096,746.00, and their annual products were estimated at \$82,171,561.00. The 10,000,000 of acres now embraced in farms, are but a portion of those that in "any case admit of cultivation," for already 20,000,000 of acres pay taxes as the property of individuals.

The report, after describing the country as consisting of near "one half swamps," and the other half a sterile, barren waste, says: "And it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be

found, over which horses can be conveyed." The only answer I can make to this, is to refer to the fact, that on the first of June, 1870, we had 229,274 horses, besides 2,362 mules and asses, and plenty of roads for them to travel on ; and that the owners of some of these horses, think they can get around about as well as anybody's horses. It might be added in this connection, that in addition to finding places "over which horses can be conveyed," we have found places on which we have built more than three thousand miles of railroad.

The report proceeds: "*On approaching the eastern part of the military lands, toward the private claims on the Straights and Lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same.*" The country here described must embrace parts of Lenawee, Washtenaw, Oakland, and the west part of Macomb, Wayne, and Monroe counties. I see many people here from that section of the State. I trust they will forgive me for citing that portion of the report. I may seem cruel. They, poor fellows, probably, were not aware that they lived in a country of "*extreme sterility and barrenness.*" In their blindness, they had supposed you would go far to find a country of equal extent of greater average productiveness, or a less proportion of waste land.

I have dwelt upon the statements of this report because of its official character, and of the controlling influence that the supposed correctness of its statements had upon important congressional legislation.

It shows that the framers of our first State constitution, by boldly challenging the world to look at this Peninsula, as in every way adapted to become the seat of a great and prosper-

ous commonwealth, against popular prejudice and official action, exercised a boldness, courage, and self-reliance which do them great honor, while our present abundant and varied resources, developed and to be developed, show that Providence has placed here an exuberance of all those physical conditions necessary to the growth and maintenance of a great and prosperous State.

They did not claim to then have a State. They said, "*Si quæris Peninsulam amœnam circumspice.*" They pointed to this peninsula as eminently suited to be the place for a State.

We are told upon the highest authority, that "The powers that be, are ordained of God." And hence we may conclude, without presumption, that He who made the world and all things therein, He who formed this peninsula, with its productive power and its hidden treasures, wills that it should be not only the abode of his creatures, but the seat of a great, prosperous, and free State. All our physical development for the thirty-seven years; all our increase of wealth; all the unfolding of our vast natural resources, are but the adornment of the Peninsula, that she may the more effectively woo the Heavenly Pilgrim. As a bride adorns herself for her husband, so every successive day she puts on still more beautiful garments, and beckons the divinely appointed State to her bower. Her vast agricultural treasures, that block up the thoroughfares and crowd the marts of the world, all utter their voice,—all say "Come." Her hundreds of thousands of tons of iron ore that annually come forth from their mountain seat, and leap into all the channels of the commerce of the world, say "Come." Her rich and extensive copper mines say "Come." Her forests of boundless wealth wave their

welcome, and say "Come." From year to year she displays her jewels, ever growing in brightness, and says with increased persuasiveness, "*Si quæris Peninsulam amœnam circumspice.*" The evidences are everywhere abundant that Providence designed and fitted this peninsula to be the abode of an industrious and happy people, the place of an advanced civilization, the seat of a great, prosperous, independent, and free State.

What, then, is a State, in distinction from the territory where it exists? A free government is simply the organized power of the good, consolidated and wielded to restrain the bad, and to protect the weak from the encroachments of the strong; or, in other words, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to all the people. All courts interpret its will, and all executive officers execute its decrees. The sheriff goes forth with its processes, and even when supported by the *posse comitatus*, or the whole military power, he is only the minister of its will. Such a government is right in its conception and organization, and so far must receive the approbation of Heaven. "Order is Heaven's first law," and such a government, existing for, and securing the good of, the governed, is the "creature of God." We can hardly conceive of the existence of such a government, without admitting the truth of the fundamental axioms of the Declaration of Independence; for such a government can only rightfully exist by the consent of the governed, and for the good of the governed.

A *State* is the people in a given territory and their institutions.

A *Free State* consists of the people and such institutions as they make for themselves.

A *despotic State* consists of the people and such institutions as are imposed upon them.

A free State lives in the will of its people! Public sentiment shapes its course and controls its action! We judge of a State by the same rule as of an individual. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Their character must be determined by what they do; but if they do what public opinion demands, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened and virtuous. Hence it has come to be an axiom, that the only true basis of a Republic is the intelligence and morality of its people. Experience goes far towards proving that the more closely the public morality is allied to, and springs from the personal religion of the individual citizens, the better it endures the trial. The basis of public morality is the enlightened consciences of individual citizens.

The first duty of every free State, commanded by the highest of all laws, the instinct of self preservation,—is to foster institutions for the promotion of the intelligence and virtue of its people. Michigan's first Governor, in his first message, warns us that the "liberty of a people cannot be forced beyond its intelligence." And he might have added, it cannot long survive the decay of public morality. Governments rise and fall, and nations decay and pass away, but the great principles that pertain to rightful government, remain unchanged and unchangeable. The Creator seems to have stamped his own immutability upon justice, and truth, and other like characteristics.

Another important function of a State, is to provide for the unfortunate,—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane. Humanity requires this at the hands of the State, since a kind

of treatment is often required, that friends and relatives could not furnish ; nor could any system of voluntary charity meet the case so well ; and since all are liable to these terrible calamities, it is proper that all should aid, under the control of the State, in making suitable provision for unfortunates of this class.

To guard well the public health ; to provide for the common defense ; to preserve the public peace ; to secure to every man the reward of his own toil ; to secure freedom to worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience, and to distribute equally the public burdens, are among the proper functions of the State. Let Michigan be tried by any or all of these, and she will not be found wanting. Her brief career of less than two score years, has marked a progress in all those things that characterize a well developed State, that gives her a high position amongst her sister States of the Union. She is to-day, the "New England of the Northwest" in many of those things which should characterize a free State. Time will not permit me to present the details of what has been achieved under these several heads, but the steady and rapid progress in our educational institutions, challenges attention, even in this hasty sketch. Thirty years ago, Detroit, Michigan's chief city, had a population of a little more than 10,000. She had not at that time a public or common school, as they were called, of any kind,—much less a "free school," in the whole city. And now the number of children enrolled in schools absolutely free, is greater by at least three thousand, than the whole population at that time ; and that city appropriates for the maintenance of her free schools this year, \$161,150.00. These schools had worked so efficiently, that on

the first of June, 1870, notwithstanding the rapid growth and large influx of foreign population, it was found, by the census, that the whole number of persons above the age of ten years, who could not read, was only about six and eight-tenths per cent of the entire population, and of them five and five-tenths per cent were foreign born, and only one and three-tenths native born. On the 1st of June, 1870, less than four-sevenths of the population of Detroit were native born, but only about one-sixth of the children in attendance were of foreign birth; showing that if our citizens of foreign birth had availed themselves of the advantage of the schools, to the same extent as did those to the manor born, the illiteracy of the city would have been reduced to still smaller proportions. But the tax-payers of our commercial metropolis should count themselves more than paid, by results so encouraging.

Results have been equally satisfactory throughout the State. By the returns of 1872 it appears we had 79 stone school-houses, 595 brick, 4,153 frame, and 591 constructed of logs,—in all 5,418, and they were of the aggregate value of \$7,470,339.00. Their value had nearly quadrupled in the eight years immediately preceding, and public opinion is growing stronger and more healthy every day. The number of graded schools was 292. The whole number attending school that year was 303,212. The whole number of qualified teachers was 11,642, and the whole amount paid for teachers' wages was \$1,658,891.54. The various denominational schools have, in their limited sphere, contributed to the education of the people. The State Normal School and our various colleges have helped to swell the army of qualified teachers. The University is the pride of the State,—an honor to the Nation,—and is destined

to share the glories of the world of letters, with the older institutions of the world.

The beneficial effects of these various educational institutions are apparent in the character of our population for general intelligence, morality, and patriotism. The census returns give rank to Michigan on the score of literacy, of which she may well be proud. The whole number of persons in the State, above the age of ten years, who could not read, was, on the first of June, 1870, 34,613; or less than three per cent of our population. The whole number of persons, at that time, in Massachusetts, above the age of ten years, unable to read, was 74,935, or more than five per cent of her population. In like manner, the census shows we beat Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island,—all the New England States, except two,—Maine and New Hampshire. Outside of New England and east of the Rocky Mountains we excel every State except Iowa. Something may be conceded to inaccuracies in collecting statistics, and the varying force of obstacles to be overcome in different States, such as rapid growth of large cities, and the influx of different elements of foreign immigration. It is probably owing to causes like these, that Maine and New Hampshire make a better showing than Massachusetts and Connecticut,—and that Iowa beats Michigan. But after making due allowance, the results show with sufficient accuracy the power and value of the institutions themselves, and the fidelity of administration. Other States have done, and are doing, well, in building up and sustaining educational institutions; particularly the Northwestern States, (some of which we are glad to see represented here to-day). It is in no spirit of boasting that we have made these comparisons, but that

we may do justice to the foresight, the wisdom, and the patriotism of the early founders of our comparatively new State, and the fidelity and vigor of all succeeding administrations.

I trust I may be pardoned for lingering a little on this,—to me, a most interesting theme. Those of us who have passed the meridian of life, and whose heads are already whitening for the grave, naturally look to the inheritance that is to descend to our children, as the chief earthly good. And since intelligence and virtue are the only true basis of free government, we know that this inheritance may prove a blessing or a curse, according to the knowledge, the culture, and the character of future citizens. It has been well said, that “culture should be placed above knowledge, and character should be placed above culture.” It is not to be expected that new States, while comparatively poor, and wringing their bread from the sweat of their faces, should furnish so many scholars of a high grade, as the older and wealthy States. But it is essential that they should disseminate the knowledge they do have, through all their borders, to every hamlet and cottage in the land.

Michigan has had sixteen Governors and acting Governors; and following the lead of the first, every one of them has proved faithful and true to these sacred trusts. To us it is a matter of joy as well as of pride and exultation, that amidst all the political strife and turmoil that characterize a new State of a somewhat heterogeneous population, amidst all the “ups and downs,” the “outs and ins” of political warfare,—no party or faction in this State has disgraced itself by putting sacreligious hands upon our “trust funds.” All honor, then, to the memory of Stevens T. Mason, and honor to all his suc-

cessors,—living or dead ; for whatever we may think of their political creeds or minor faults, they proved true and faithful to these essential interests of the State. To you, sir, and to the present Legislature, we look with hope and with entire confidence, that your administration will prove no exception, in this respect, to those that have gone before. We invoke you, one and all, by all those ties that bind good men to their country ; we entreat you, as you would not “plant thorns in your dying pillows,” that you foster institutions for the unfortunate,—the deaf, the dumb, the blind, the insane, and that you stand “four square” against every attack, *open* or *covert*, upon our educational and other trust funds !

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Thirty-seven years ago our fathers modestly pointed to this peninsula, as a place well fitted to become the seat of a prosperous and free State. Since that time its exceeding fertility has been demonstrated. It has been made to yield, in great abundance and variety, food for the service of man and beast ; it has poured forth mineral treasures that have astonished the world ; its forests have yielded their wealth in rich profusion ; it has gathered a large population of industrious, moral, and happy citizens. These people are well organized into a body politic ; they have enacted equal and just laws ; they have a judiciary unimpeached and unimpeachable ; they have faithfully executed their own laws ; they have established and maintained asylums for the unfortunate of every class ; they have built school-houses of every grade,—from the little frame that shivers in the wind, at the cross-roads, up to the noble structures of the graded schools that adorn all our villages ; and on through our colleges, to the University,—which is at once,

an honor to the State and Nation. They have made the means of education to every child, as free as the water that runs or the air that is breathed. By sending more than ninety thousand soldiers to defend the life of the Nation, they have demonstrated their ability to defend themselves in any emergency; in short, having established and maintained all those institutions, and performed all those acts that should characterize a great and free State, may we not, without presumption now say: If you seek a beautiful peninsula, look! And if you seek a great, prosperous and free State, here it is!

For such a State we build a new Capitol. We this day lay its corner-stone. It will be the third, in the order of time, occupied by the State; the first in the fitness of its appointment. Our first Capitol was inherited from the general government. It came as a sort of "dower," when we laid aside our territorial swaddling clothes. In it was written the first ten years of our State history. In it were enacted some wild and extravagant laws, ill-timed and injurious; but in it were laid, broad and deep, the foundations of the State, which will remain after we and our errors have been forgotten. On the whole, its ten years' history was an honorable one. Its location was deemed unsatisfactory, and it gave place to a very modest successor, that sprung up upon a school section in an unbroken wilderness. Venerable old structure! It was not to be outdone in the great cause of education. While its successor was privileged to augment the school fund, by changing a school section from a wilderness to a prosperous city, it forthwith became the pioneer of all our graded schools. It still holds its place,—though dead, it yet speaks. It is dead as "The Capitol," but it stands a monument of usefulness. Like Samson of old, it slew more enemies of the State, by its

death, than during all its life. Venerable old building! first useful as a court-house, then as a territorial and State Capitol, but sublime as the model school-house; long may your dome beckon our generous youth to your portals! long may your spire point to heaven!

Our present State Capitol was built at a cost of \$22,513 02. It used to be said in derision, that Gov. Barry paid for it by cutting and selling the hay in the old Capitol yard. That he did sell the hay, and carefully put the money in the treasury, is true; an act trifling in itself, but when taken as an index of the rigid economy and stern integrity that characterized all his acts, it does him great honor. It was a time of great financial embarrassment, and John S. Barry has left a reputation for the practice of these sterling virtues that no ridicule can injure. Trifling as was the cost of the rude structure, in it twenty-seven years of our history has been written; in it have been developed and recognized principles; around it cluster associations of more value than marble walls or gilded spires; in it have been recognized the rights of man as man; in it our infant State has grown to manhood. Its successor is to cost more than fifty times as much money. But, although fifty fold more in cost, such has been the improvement in our financial condition that we can pay for this one easier now, than we did the other twenty-seven years ago. Our State debt was as large then as now. The current annual interest and expenses had then, as now, to be met mainly by taxation. But the taxable basis is now twenty-five fold greater than then, and such rate per cent as was necessary then to barely meet imperative demands for interest and expenses, would, if levied upon our present enlarged basis, produce a surplus that would pay the cost of this imposing structure, long before the echoes of the

mechanic's hammer can die away. Let then the new Capitol arise in its splendor and magnificence, and let it stand as an emblem of our advanced position ; of the abounding prosperity of the State and of our people. Twenty-seven years ago the hardy pioneers were pushing their way into Michigan's forests. The first work was to cut logs for the rude cabin. The neighbors helped to place the logs in position. A little lumber, a little glass, and a few nails demanded a score of dollars in money. There was the rub ! But they struggled on,—they triumphed ! For their State they built a Capitol at a cost of \$22,513 02, and had a hard struggle to pay for it. But economy and labor conquered. The forests receded before their brawny arms ; their waving harvests yielded up their wealth ; the rude cabins have long since given place to neatly-painted farm-houses, built and paid for with far less sacrifice than their rude predecessors. And now these same pioneers are gathered here with upturned faces,—“with looks intent” and glistening eyes, to lay broad and deep, the foundations of a Capitol, worthy of their State, worthy of themselves. Here let it rise, and let it stand as a symbol of the citizens' triumphs, and of the State's progress. And let the old one stand, until the destroying tooth of time has done its utmost, as a monument of the integrity and struggles of the times that produced it. Then shall our children and our children's children, as they look on this and on that, “thank God and take courage,” and move on to the more perfect development of a system of government, that shall recognize in their rights, every citizen as a citizen, and no citizen as anything more than a citizen,—and every man as a man, and no man anything more than a man.

And let all the people say Amen and Amen.

MASONIC CEREMONIES.

HUGH McCURDY, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, being in his place, was addressed by the Governor, as follows :

SIR—It seems most fitting that your ancient and honorable fraternity should be invited to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol of the State of Michigan, and I now invite you to do this, with the usual forms of Masonry.

The Grand Master then responded as follows :

By invitation of the Governor of Michigan, and of the committee in charge, I am here in behalf the Fraternity of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan, and on the part of the Grand Lodge of the State, to perform, with them, the interesting ceremony of laying this corner-stone. Free Masons were originally a company of builders, whose monuments of matchless skill now adorn the world and challenge the admiration of the earth,—masterly models for modern imitation,—which had existed ever since symmetry began and harmony displayed her charms. They were associated not only for the promotion of architectural science, but for the maintenance of that high order of integrity, which is the dictate of divine law. And, although the hand of time has brought our operative labors to a close, yet there is a peculiar fitness in calling upon the Ancient Fraternity to shape and lay the corner-stone of this contemplated structure, to be erected at the bidding of a young but gener-

ous commonwealth, and which shall rival in magnitude and grandeur, many an Eastern temple, that told its silent story to whispering winds, four thousand years ago. Though empires of the old world have risen, flourished, and fallen; dynasties have come and gone, and ages upon ages have rolled away,—yet this fraternity, true to its history and work, and stronger and higher than ever, stands here in the meridian splendor of the nineteenth century, to perform its grand and solemn ceremony, taught by the fraternity that dates its dawn early enough to have had the wise King of Israel for a building master. It may have outlived the circumstances of its origin, and the necessities which called it into existence may have long since passed away, no longer to constitute a distinctive feature of the fraternity; but the hand of time has not been laid upon its grand living principle of charity, which stands to-day, and will forever remain the crowned queen among the virtues, until time shall cease. It may have no more monuments of stone to rear, yet never since the days of Hiram, King of Tyre, did it have a nobler mission than it this day performs.

Springing from the science of light, its shining rays illuminate the world, and shed an effulgent brilliance from every ceremony. Its principles having the sanction of the Great Jehovah, and laying their foundation deep in the truths of His revealed word, still inspire its work to-day. Moses dedicated the Tabernacle in the wilderness, and Solomon the Temple at Jerusalem. Our ancient brethren of Israel, also, dedicated their cities, and walls, and gates, and monuments, and buildings.

The inspired Prophet sang never so sweetly as when he

chanted, "Behold I lay in Zion, a tried stone,—a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation." To commence the building, therefore, on a "sure foundation,"—a tried stone,—a precious corner-stone,—is an injunction from the Great Master of the Universe, and has more to commend it to our observance than the mere antiquity of the custom. In no view, then, is the application of the plumb, level, and square to the chosen corner-stone, an idle ceremony. It must be a perfect square strong and durable, well-formed, true and trusty,—and in these requirements, as well as in the implements we use, every Mason and citizen may see the symbols of that noble manhood, which stands on the plane of equality, and regulates its conduct by the Plumb Line of Rectitude, the Square of Virtue, and the Trowel of Brotherly Love.

On the corner-stone, when it is well and truly laid, are poured the significant elements of corn, wine, and oil,—the emblems of Plenty, Refreshment, and Consolation.

May the blessings, symbolized by these elements, descend upon all who are engaged in the work of erecting this building, to be set apart for the use of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of this State; and may the work prosper to a speedy and happy completion, and remain for centuries, a monument to the zeal, intelligence, and liberality of a great commonwealth, and to its devotion to the rights of men, and the honor of God. We are taught as we cross the Masonic threshold, or before we engage in any great and important undertaking, to invoke the aid and blessing of Deity. Our Right Worshipful Grand Chaplain will, therefore, approach the Throne of Grace, and ask the blessing of the Almighty God upon this great work.

Grand Chaplain, **ETHAN RAY CLARKE**, of New Haven, Macomb county, then offered the following

PRAYER.

O, Thou eternal Jehovah, Grand Architect of the universe, grant Thy blessing upon this State, in all its diversity of interests. Endear to the hearts of this people this Capitol, from the laying of this corner-stone to its completion, and ever afterwards. May that wisdom that covered the top of Mount Sinai, when Thou gavest the law to Thy servant Moses, the leader of ancient Israel, rest upon this Capitol. May this State continue to be, as it has been in the past, a prominent star in the nation's field of blue, even until the end of time, when Gabriel shall blow his trump, and swear that time shall be no longer. Grant this our prayer, for Thy great name's sake. **AMEN.**

The Grand Master then said :

"Brethren, in accordance with ancient Masonic usage, we will now lay the corner-stone of this great fabric."

The corner-stone was then elevated, and let down to its place, by three motions,—each of which was saluted by artillery and the public grand honors.

The Grand Master said :

"If the Building Commissioners have prepared any articles to be deposited in this stone, they will now present them and a list thereof."

Upon which, the Secretary of the State Building Commissioners presented to the Grand Master, a massive copper box, inclosing a glass casket, hermetically sealed, containing historical documents and memorials, with a list of the same.

By direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer, aided by the Grand Stewards, received the box and placed it in the corner-stone.

The Grand Secretary then read a list of the contents of the box, placed in the corner-stone, as follows :

1. History of Michigan, enrolled upon parchment.
2. Declaration of Independence, enrolled upon parchment.
3. Ordinance of Congress admitting Michigan into the Union, enrolled upon parchment.
4. Pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Michigan.
5. Copy of Act providing for the erection of the Capitol.
6. Copy of instructions to architects submitting designs for the Capitol.
7. Copy of specifications for erection of Capitol.
8. Annual Reports of the State Building Commissioners, for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873.
9. Copy of Estimate and Voucher No. 13, for September, 1873, showing cost of construction of Capitol to date.
10. Copy of sheet of ledger balances for September 24, 1873, showing payments of each class, for construction, to date.
11. Copies of all blanks used in the office of the State Building Commissioners.
12. Copy of Joint Resolution providing for laying the corner-stone.
13. Copy of invitation to corner-stone ceremonies.
14. Package containing deposits in corner-stone of the Territorial Capitol, erected in Detroit in 1823.
15. The Holy Bible.

16. Reports of all State Officers and Boards for the year 1872.
17. The Legislative Manual for 1857, 1867, 1871, and 1873.
18. Statistics of Michigan, compiled from the ninth census of the United States.
19. Report of Michigan Commissioner of Insurance for 1873.
20. Vital Statistics of Michigan for the year 1870.
21. Michigan School Laws, 1873.
22. Michigan State Gazeteer, 1873.
23. Transactions of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of Michigan for 1873.
24. Transactions of Michigan State Medical Society for 1873.
25. Silver plate upon which are inscribed the names of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Lansing for 1873.
26. Lansing City Directory.
27. Catalogue and Manual of the Lansing Library and Literary Association.
28. Copies of all the daily newspapers published in the State,—issue of September 27, 1873.
29. Copies of the Lansing weekly newspapers.
30. Pen used in signing the first Constitution of the State of Michigan in 1835.
31. Impression from the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.
32. Lithographic view of the new Capitol.
33. Gold, silver, nickel, and copper coins of the United States,—coinage of 1873.
34. Collection of copper cents of fifty-seven different years, from 1794 to 1857.
35. Copper half-cent,—coinage of 1835, the year in which first State Officers were elected.
36. Set of Compiled Laws of Michigan, 1871.

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37. Detroit City Directory, 1873.
 38. Report on crime and pauperism in Michigan for 1873.
 39. Manual of Michigan Constitutional Convention for 1867.
 40. Catalogue of Michigan State Library, 1873.
 41. List of Officers of M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons of Michigan, officiating on occasion of laying the corner-stone, enrolled upon parchment.
 42. Copy of programme of exercises,—corner-stone ceremonies.
 43. Copy of introductory address by Gov. John J. Bagley.
 44. Copy of prayer by Right Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D.—
LL. D.
 45. Copy of address by Hon. William A. Howard.
 46. Copy of Masonic programme.
 47. Specimens of United States fractional currency.
 48. United States postal card.

The Grand Architect then presented the working tools to the Grand Master, who handed the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden.

NOTE.—The coins deposited, include a specimen of each denomination issued from the U. S. Mint in the year 1873, from \$20, gold, to one cent, copper.

The silver, nickel, and copper coins were donated by O. A. Jenison, Esq., of Lansing.

The collection of copper cents, from 1794 to 1857, was presented by Hon. John Greusel of Detroit.

The Holy Bible deposited was presented by Messrs. Tunis & Parker of Detroit.

The newspapers were all printed upon bond paper manufactured expressly for the purpose, and presented by the Detroit Paper Company.

The pen used in signing the first State Constitution, in 1835, was presented by Hon. John J. Adam of Tecumseh.

The Grand Master seated the Grand Lodge, and proceeded as follows :

GRAND MASTER—"Brother Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office ? "

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—"The Square."

GRAND MASTER—"What does it teach ? "

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—"To square our actions by the square of virtue, and by it we prove our work."

GRAND MASTER—"Apply your jewel to this Corner-Stone, and make report."

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—"The Stone is square; the craftsmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office ? "

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"The Level."

GRAND MASTER—"What does it teach ? "

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"The equality of all men, and by it we prove our work."

GRAND MASTER—"Apply your jewel to this Corner-Stone, and make report."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"The stone is level; the craftsmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office ? "

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"The Plumb."

GRAND MASTER—"What does it teach ? "

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"To walk uprightly before God and man, and by it we prove our work."

GRAND MASTER—"Apply your jewel to this Corner-Stone, and make report."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"The Stone is plumb; the craftsmen have done their duty."

The Senior and Junior Grand Deacons, bearing the Trowel and Gavel, then approached the Stone.

The Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Marshal, advanced to the Stone, spread mortar upon it, struck it three blows with the mallet, returned to his place, and said: "I, HUGH McCURDY, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Michigan, declare this Stone to be plumb, level, and square; to be well formed, true, and trusty."

The Grand Stewards then proceeded to the Stone, followed by the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, and Junior Grand Warden, bearing the Corn, Wine, and Oil.

The Deputy Grand Master then scattered the Corn, saying: "May the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe rest upon the people of this State, and may the Corn of Nourishment abound in our land."

Response by the Craft,—“So mote it be.”

The Senior Grand Warden then poured the Wine, saying: "May the Great Architect of the Universe watch over and preserve the workmen upon this building, and bless them and our land with the heavenly Wine of Refreshment and Peace."

Response,—“So mote it be.”

The Junior Grand Warden then poured the Oil, saying: "May the Great Architect of the Universe bless our land with union, harmony, and love,—the Oil which maketh men to be of a joyful countenance."

Response,—“So mote it be.”

GRAND MASTER'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND BRETHREN:—In the name of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, I now pronounce this corner-store laid to the glory of the great Architect of the Universe, and in exact justice to all men. As ages have looked down upon our fraternity, so may succeeding ages, and our grateful descendants look back upon this ceremony, and this important occasion.

To Free Masons the one is full of meaning, and is typical of the requirements of the good and just, handed down to us by the best of the sons of earth; the other bids the people of Michigan to be of good cheer, and to remember that the magnitude of any event must be determined by its results of good or evil, in its influence upon the well-being and destinies of men.

The past, in the brief history of our State, has written the story of our prosperity, in words too plain to be mistaken. Its outlines have been intombed in the solid rock, and now, as we hand them down to the long future, of which we can only speak with bated breath, other years, rounding into centuries, are before us. Let not the pride of achievement degenerate into vain boasting; but, accepting the past with feelings of devout gratitude, look calmly and heroically to the future, in a trustful resignation to its unknown ills, and a thankful anticipation of its unreached good.

When Bishop Berkeley, nearly a century and a half ago,

turned his eyes towards this fair land, which we now inhabit, and closed a few prophetic lines of poetical prediction,—

“Time’s noblest offspring is the last,”

he uttered no exaggerated sentiment, but a prophecy that has already been fulfilled.

The Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman empires, the first four acts in the world’s great drama, were emphatically empires of conquest, and dominion of man over man, but piercing into the darkness of futurity, the Empire which his great mind foretold in America, was the Empire of Freedom, Learning, and the Arts,—the dominion of man over himself and over physical nature, acquired, as well may be claimed, by the love of liberty, the inspirations of genius, and the toils of industry,—not cemented in the blood of human victims,—and founded not in discord, but in harmony,—of which the only spoils are the imperfections of nature, and the victory achieved is the improvement of the condition of all. In short, it is a conquest, in which man, under the operation of mild and wholesome laws, only subdues his fellow man.

Fifty years ago, this State was an unbroken wilderness. Look now on its present picture of power and felicity,—this lovely Peninsular State, with all its happy homes, its hallowed memories, and beneficent institutions—its budding hopes of coming grandeur and untold magnificence. It has been an era of advancement, before which the coming historian will pause, and, seeing nothing over or beyond its margin, nothing of man’s pride, will admiringly linger among its monuments and traditions, as his predecessors halted at the gates of Rome, and tarried amid the ruins of Attica and Greece.

With us it has been a period of colonization and growth, in which an empire has been carved out from the wilderness, and a new nation has sprung up,—like Minerva from the brain of Jove,—grander in proportions, more perfect in organization, more just in conception and administration, than the pompous principalities of the Eastern world.

Illuminated by the wisdom of the past and the experience of all time, it has revealed to us that the political economy of the wisest sages, and the intellect and philosophy of the Augustan age, can be surpassed by the achievements of a few brief years, amid the unpolished denizens of a wilderness.

Within that period, Michigan has sprung from territorial dependence to dominion and renown. Where in all the past of Eastern prowess can ingenuity discover the semblance even of its prototype?

Grateful for the prosperity of the past, and proud of the record which Michigan has already made in the strength of her numbers,—the achievements of science and the progress of art,—the conquest in political economy, the triumphs of freedom, the expansion of trade, and the diffusion of knowledge,—let us not forget the great principles that underlie it, and has secured them all; but stand firm in its defense, amid the war of opinions, and the tempest of conflicting passions. It is only by remaining true to the State, and standing fast to principle, that we have abundance in the land, peace in our time, and hope of still better things in the future.

On the rugged coast of Scotland there runs out from the Grampian Hills a rocky headland, known in all time as Craig Ellachie. The turf cottages of Clan Grant are in sight of its hoary head, and its earnest, depending peasantry have for

their war-cry, "Stand fast, Craig Ellachie." The wild warriors of the hills, serving in the armies of England, are said by the eloquent March, to have carried that cry around the world; and every time it runs along the line, in making the terrible charge, or resisting the more fierce attack, the brave Highlanders assume to themselves the steadfastness of the rock which looks down upon their distant homes. The remembrance of that rugged and storm-beaten craig nerves the heart of the Scottish soldier when shivering in the icy winds of the north, or fainting in the noonday heat of the tropical climes.

Wherever the hour of peril finds him, and his thoughts wander away off to the home of his childhood, the cry comes from that hoary rock, "stand fast."

And so, from the defenders of the truth, in all time, there comes to us in all seasons the clarion cry, "stand fast." The example of their constancy rises up amid all the conflicts of the past, like the rocky headland facing the storm, or holding the beacon on the shore of the treacherous sea. Let us assume the strength of their faith and courage, and taking up the cry that comes to us from far distant ages, give it new life and power by our fidelity, as we pass it along to all in the service of the State,—"stand fast!"

The Romans possessed a shield, said to have descended from Heaven, which so long as it remained at the Capitol, the sceptre of empire could not depart from the nation. We, too, have a shield, spreading its protection over every vulnerable part of the State, coming from the same Divine Bestower, and which, so long as it remains among us, our prosperity and happiness will be maintained inviolate. It is the people's love of liberty! God grant that this love may warm the heart of

every citizen, and protect in its might the citadel from invasion, throwing walls of adamant around the ballot,—

“That mighty weapon, firmer set,
And better than the bayonet,—
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God.”

R. W. Grand Marshal: you will please make your proclamation.

This proclamation the Grand Marshal made as follows:
“In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan,

“I proclaim, That the corner-stone of the new Capitol of the State of Michigan has this day been found square, level, and plumb,—true and trusty,—and laid according to our ancient customs, by the Grand Master of Masons.”

The Grand Master announced that the Masonic ceremonies would conclude with the Benediction, which was offered by the Grand Chaplain, as follows:

May the blessing of Jehovah, the Eternal, Invisible, and All-wise God, our Creator, abide with this people, now and forevermore,—AMEN.

Upon the conclusion of the Masonic ceremonies, the entire assemblage united in singing the following

HYMN.

TUNE—*Old Hundred.*

With one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices raise;
Glad homage pay with awful mirth,
And sing before Him songs of praise.

For He's the Lord, supremely good,
His mercy is for ever sure ;
His truth, which always firmly stood,
To endless ages shall endure.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The exercises concluded with the following Benediction,
by the Rev. NOAH FASSETT:

May the blessing of Him "who hath laid the foundations of the earth, who upholdeth all things by the word of His power," and without whom, "they labor in vain that build," graciously rest upon the Governor of this State, upon all clothed with Legislative or Executive authority, upon the Mayor and Council of this City, upon the Architect to whom is committed the responsible work of erecting this State Capitol, upon our civil, literary, and religious institutions. And may the enlightening, the purifying, and the guiding influences of the Holy Ghost richly rest upon the whole people of this Commonwealth, and the grace of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, be upon, and abide with you all, evermore,—
AMEN.

HISTORY
OF
MICHIGAN
FROM ITS
SETTLEMENT BY THE FRENCH
TO THE
LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE

OF THE
NEW CAPITOL, OCTOBER 2D, 1873.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A list of the Principal Officers of the United States, the State
Officers and State Boards of Michigan, and the Mem-
bers of the Legislatures of 1871 and 1878; also,
a list of Newspapers and Periodicals
published in the State.

COMPILED BY
ALLEN L. BOURS,
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.
1873.

COMPILED under a resolution of the Committee of Arrangements;
the original copy, enrolled upon parchment, was deposited in the
Corner-Stone.

PREFACE.

THE preparation of a history, embracing the most important events, changes in government, etc., from the first settlement of Michigan to the present time, is an undertaking involving no small amount of labor and patient research. Among the various histories of the State, published from time to time, few are accurate and reliable; many conflicting statements are found in regard to important events. The compiler of this history has carefully examined all the best authorities now to be found; and especially in the preparation of statistics, has relied only upon official information. Much that is valuable has been gleaned from Bancroft's History of the United States, Sheldon's Early History of Michigan, the Discourses of Lewis Cass and others before the Michigan Historical Society, Lanman's History of Michigan, McMullen's History of Canada, Miles' History of Canada, and Bouchette's British Dominions.

The account of the noble record of Michigan during the rebellion from 1861 to 1865, is condensed from the very able report of Brigadier General John Robertson, Adjutant General of the State. The statements of population are from the official records of the Secretary of State and the United States Census Bureau, and other statistics are obtained from the reports of State officers. The compiler makes no claim to originality in the history here produced; his only aim has been to condense from the writings of others, a concise statement, showing the early condition and rapid advancement to the glorious position now occupied by the Peninsula State.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN derives its name from the Indian words "*Mitchi Sawgyegan*," the meaning of which, is the "Great Lake," or "Lake Country," a name peculiarly appropriate from the position it occupies; having Lake Superior for its northern boundary, Lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west. The extent of its domain is 56,243 square miles.

Previous to the year 1641, the territory now embraced within the limits of the State, was inhabited only by the red man, though Detroit, as far back as the year 1620, then an Indian village, was the resort of the French missionaries. In 1639, a plan for the establishment of missions in "New France" was formed; but as the French, in consequence of the hostility of the Mohawks, were excluded from the navigation of the waters of Lakes Ontario and Erie, their only avenue to the West was the Ottawa River, through which, in the year 1641, the first bark canoe laden with French Jesuits, was paddled to the Falls of St. Mary, which they reached after a navigation of seventeen days. Charles Raymbault, the first missionary to the tribes of Michigan, returned in the year 1642, to Quebec, in consequence of declining health.

Thus, at this early period, the French advanced their missionary posts beyond the shores of Lake Huron, and to the outlet of Lake Superior.

The first settlement commenced by Europeans within the boundaries of Michigan, was the mission of St. Mary, which was established in the year 1668, by Allouez, Claude Dablon, and James Marquette. In May, 1671, a Congress of French soldiers, and chiefs from fourteen of the Indian tribes of the Northwest, was convened at the Falls of St. Mary, called by Nicholas Perrott, an agent of the French government, at which time and place a cross and a cedar post, bearing upon a shield the French lilies, was raised,—the lands formally taken possession of by M. de Lusson, and the savages were informed that they were under the protection of the French King.

The death of Marquette, on the 18th day of May, 1675, is thus recorded by Bancroft: "In sailing from Chicago to Mackinac, he entered a little river in Michigan; erecting an altar, he said mass, after the rites of the Catholic church; then begging the men who conducted his canoe to leave him alone for half an hour,—

‘ In the darkling wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest, solemn thanks
And supplications.’

At the end of half an hour they went to seek him and he was no more. The good missionary, discoverer of a world, had fallen asleep on the margin of a stream that bears his name. Near the mouth, the voyagers dug his grave in the sand."

Michilimackinack (now written Mackinac, or Mackinaw),

was one of the oldest forts erected. Its foundation was laid in the year 1671, by Father Marquette, who induced a party of Hurons to make a settlement at that place, as a nucleus for a future colony. At that period, no permanent settlement had been made at Detroit, as the French had a more direct and safer route to the upper lakes, from Montreal to Michilimackinac, through the Ottawas or Grand River. The post of Detroit was regarded alike by the French and English, as a valuable point, and both nations were considering measures for its acquisition. A grand council was called, which convened at Montreal, and was composed of chiefs of the various tribes, from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, the Governor-general of Canada, and the most prominent *sieigneurs* of the country. This council is described by French historians, as the most numerous and imposing assemblage ever collected around one council fire. In the month of June, 1701, Mons. Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, under a commission from Louis XIV., left Montreal in company with a hundred men and a Jesuit missionary, with all the necessary means for the establishment of a colony, and reached Detroit in the month of July.

“Here, then, commences the history of Detroit, and with it the history of the Peninsula of Michigan. How numerous and diversified are the incidents compressed within the period of its existence! No place in the United States presents such a series of events, interesting in themselves, and permanently affecting, as they occurred, its progress and prosperity. Five times its flag has changed, three different sovereignties have claimed its allegiance, and since it has been held by the United States, its government has been thrice transferred;

twice it has been besieged by the Indians, once captured in war, and once burned to the ground.”*

On the 13th of September, 1759, a battle occurred between the French under Gen. Montcalm and the British army under Gen. Wolfe, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, resulting in the defeat of the former, and the capitulation of Quebec on the 18th, to Gen. Murray, who was successor in command to Gen. Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and on the 8th of September, 1760, the French surrendered to the crown of England, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and all other places within the government of Canada then remaining in the possession of France. This action was ratified by the “Treaty of Paris,” February 10th, 1763.

In the year 1772 silver was discovered upon the shore of Lake Huron by a Russian named Norburg.

In 1773 a project was commenced for working the copper mines of Lake Superior, and a company was formed for that purpose, under a charter granted in England.

The struggle for independence under the American Revolution was enacted without the bounds of Michigan. The people of Canada, within which Michigan was then included, were removed from the immediate causes of the war. The result of the Revolution was the recognition of our independence.

“By the ‘treaty of peace’ made at Versailles in 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, it was claimed that Michigan was within American bounds, but minor questions sprung up between the two governments, producing mutual dissatisfaction; and when President Washington sent

* Cass’ discourse.

Baron Steuben to Quebec, to make arrangements for the transfer of the Northwestern forts, he was informed by Sir Frederick Haldimand that the surrender of the forts would not take place at that time, and was refused passports to Niagara and Detroit." *

By an ordinance of the Congress of the United States, passed July 13th, 1787, the whole of the territory of the United States lying northwest of the Ohio river, though still occupied by the British, was organized as the "Northwest Territory," of which Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor.

The ordinance of 1787 provides that there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a Governor, a Secretary, and three Judges, who should be residents and freeholders within the territory. It further provides that the territory should be divided into not less than three, nor more than five States, and that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes."

In pursuance of the treaty of November 19th, 1794, Captain Porter, in the beginning of June, 1796, with a detachment of American troops, took possession of Detroit, entered the fort, which the British had previously evacuated, and flung to the breeze the first American flag that ever floated over the soil of the Peninsula State.

By an act of Congress, approved May 7th, 1800, the territory northwest of the Ohio River, was divided into two separate territories, and "all that part of the territory of the United States, northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the

* Sheldon's Early History of Michigan.

westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to For Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada," was constituted a separate territory, to be called the "Indiana Territory," the seat of government of which was established at Saint Vincennes, Chilicothe being the seat of government of the Northwest Territory. Of this Territory (Indiana), General William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor.

By an act of Congress, approved January 11, 1805, it was provided, "that from and after the thirtieth day of June of that year, all that part of Indiana Territory, which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend, or extreme, of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend, through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, shall constitute a separate Territory, and be called Michigan."

The act further provides that the Territory shall have the same form of government as provided by the ordinance of 1787, that the Governor, Secretary, and Judges shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and that Detroit shall be the seat of government.

On July 1, 1805, General William Hull, the newly appointed Governor, assumed the duties of his office at Detroit. On the 11th of June previous, Detroit had been destroyed by fire. Like most of the frontier settlements, it had been compressed within a very small compass,—the streets scarcely exceeding the breadth of common alleys. Gen. Hull at once turned his attention to the subject, and laid out the town in its pre

sent shape, the arrangement of which is attributed to Judge Woodward, one of the pioneers of the Territorial Court.

On the 18th of June, 1812, war was declared by Congress against Great Britain. Previous to, and in anticipation of the declaration of war, General William Hull, Governor of Michigan Territory, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Northwest.

On the 9th of July, Gen. Hull received orders from the Secretary of War, to proceed with his army and take possession of Malden, (which was the key to that portion of the British provinces), if consistent with the safety of his posts. The garrison was weak, and seemed an easy conquest. Having arranged for the expedition, Gen. Hull crossed the Detroit river on the 19th day of July, and encamped at Sandwich, where the army remained in a state of inactivity for nearly a month, when, intimidated by the hostile manifestations of the Indians, and the report that a large British force would soon arrive at Malden, without having made an attack, he recrossed the river to Detroit, on the 9th of August, where he remained until the 15th, the day of his inglorious surrender. A provisional government was established by the British, at Detroit, and a small force placed in the Fort. On the 10th of September, 1813, the victory of Commodore Perry, in the Battle of Lake Erie, resulted in restoring Michigan to the Union, and on the 29th of the same month Detroit was occupied by a detachment of the army of Gen. Harrison.

On October 9th, 1813, Col. Lewis Cass, who had rendered essential service to the Territory, was appointed Governor of Michigan. Congress, in the year 1823, by an act providing for the establishment of a Legislative Council, invested the

Territory with a more energetic and compact government. The Council was to consist of nine members, to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, from eighteen candidates elected by the people of the Territory. They, with the Governor, were invested with the same powers which had been granted by the ordinance of 1787 to the government of the Northwest Territory. By that act the legislative power of the Governor and Judges was taken away, the term of judicial office was limited to four years, and eligibility to office required the same qualifications as the right of suffrage. The first Legislative Council of Michigan convened on the 7th of June, 1824, at Detroit.

In 1831, Gen. Cass having been appointed Secretary of War, he was succeeded by George B. Porter in the government of the Territory. During his administration, Wisconsin, which had before been annexed to Michigan, was erected into a separate Territory.

On the 6th of July, 1834, Governor Porter died, and was succeeded by Stevens T. Mason.

In the spring of 1835, a controversy arose in regard to the boundary line between Michigan and Ohio, and the right to a valuable strip of land, to which both laid claim; the former under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, and the latter under a provision in their State Constitution. Each party sent a military force to the frontier,—the one to sustain, and the other to extend jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. A high state of excited public feeling existed, but the most serious inconvenience suffered by either party was the apprehension and temporary imprisonment of a few persons. By an act of Congress, passed June 15th, 1836, the Constitution

and State Government of Michigan were accepted, and upon condition of accepting the boundary claimed by Ohio, she was admitted into the Union. These terms were exceedingly unsatisfactory to the people of Michigan, who were impatiently awaiting recognition as a State government, having elected their State officers in the month of October of the previous year. A convention held at Ann Arbor on the 14th and 15th of December, 1836, resolved to accept the condition imposed in the proposition of Congress, at the same time protesting against the right of Congress, under the constitution, to require this preliminary assent as a condition of admission into the Union.

By act of Congress, approved January 26th, 1837, Michigan was declared "to be one of the United States, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever."

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 16th, 1847, the seat of government was removed from Detroit to Lansing.

The Constitution adopted by Michigan in 1835, and under which her existence as a State commenced, continued in force until January first, 1851, at which time the Constitution reported by the Convention of 1850, and ratified by the people, at the general election in that year, went into effect, and continues to the present time, as the Constitution of the State.

The Legislature of 1873, by a Joint Resolution approved April 24th, provided for the appointment by the Governor, of a Commission, to consist of two persons from each Congressional District in the State, in all, eighteen members, for the

purpose of revising the Constitution, and reporting to the Legislature, at its next session, "such amendments, or such revision to the Constitution, as in their judgment may be necessary for the best interests of the State and the people."

The Governor appointed the following named persons to constitute the Commission:

1st District—	ASHLEY POND,	. . . . .	Detroit.
	ELIJAH W. MEDDAUGH,	. . . . .	Detroit.
2d District—	EDWIN WILLITS,	. . . . .	Monroe.
	SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON,	. . . . .	Ypsilanti.
3d District—	CHARLES UPSON,	. . . . .	Coldwater.
	ISAAC M. CRANE,	. . . . .	Eaton Rapids.
4th District—	HEZEKIAH G. WELLS,	. . . . .	Kalamazoo.
	HENRY H. RILEY,	. . . . .	Constantine.
5th District—	SOLOMON L. WITHEY,	. . . . .	Grand Rapids.
	LYMAN G. MASON,*	. . . . .	Muskegon.
6th District—	IRA D. CROUSE,	. . . . .	Hartland.
	LYSANDER WOODWARD,	. . . . .	Rochester.
7th District—	JOHN DIVINE,	. . . . .	Lexington.
	EDWIN W. GIDDINGS,	. . . . .	Romeo.
8th District—	DAVID H. JEROME,	. . . . .	Saginaw.
	HERSCHEL H. HATCH,	. . . . .	Bay City.
9th District—	SETH C. MOFFATT,	. . . . .	Northport.
	JAMES R. DEVEREAUX,	. . . . .	Marquette.

The Commission convened in the Senate Chamber at the city of Lansing, on Wednesday, August 27th, and organized by the election of Sullivan M. Cutcheon Chairman, and Henry S. Clubb Secretary. At the time of closing this history, it is still in session.

* Resigned, and succeeded by WILLIAM M. FERRY of Grand Haven.

MICHIGAN DURING THE REBELLION.

On the 12th of April, 1861, the news was received in Michigan, that civil war had been inaugurated, by the rebels, at Charleston, South Carolina, firing upon Fort Sumpter. On the following day a meeting was held in Detroit, at which resolutions were adopted, repudiating the Rebellion, and pledging this community to "stand by the Government to the last." By the following Monday (April 15th), when the surrender of the South Carolina fortress was known throughout the land, and the call of the President of the United States for 75,000 volunteers had been received, the entire State was alive to the emergencies and duties of the hour, and the uprising of her people was universal. Public meetings were held in the principal cities and towns; pledges of assistance to the nation in its hour of peril were made, and volunteering commenced vigorously.

On April 16th, Governor Blair arrived at Detroit and consulted with a number of citizens. The State had been called upon to furnish immediately, to the General Government, one Infantry Regiment, fully armed, clothed, and equipped. During the same day a proclamation was issued by the Governor, calling for ten companies of volunteers. On April 23d the Governor issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature in extra session on May 7th.

On April 24th, the Adjutant-General issued an order, organizing the First Regiment of Infantry, and appointing its field officers. The rendezvous was fixed at Fort Wayne, and the

various companies ordered to assemble there immediately. The "Coldwater Battery" was authorized, and rapidly recruited. On the 2d of May the companies of the First Regiment were mustered into service, and three other regiments had been formed. The Legislature convened on the 7th, and within four days authorized a war loan of one million dollars, and empowered the Governor to raise ten regiments.

On May 13th, the First Regiment left for the seat of war, fully armed and equipped; the organization of regiments, authorized by the Legislature, was rapidly pushed forward, and the requisitions for men promptly met. In January, 1862, the Legislature was again convened in extra session, and the following Joint Resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is engaged in putting down a causeless and wicked rebellion against its authority and sovereignty, inaugurated by ambitious men to obtain political power,—a Government, the safety and perpetuity of which must ever rest upon the loyalty of its citizens, and an adherence to the Constitution;

"AND WHEREAS, The welfare of mankind, and the usefulness and power of the nation, are involved in the events and issues of the present conflict; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That Michigan, loyal to herself and to the Federal Government, re-affirms her undying hostility to traitors, her abiding love for freedom, and her confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Administration.

"*Resolved*, That the people of Michigan deem it the imperative duty of the Government to speedily put down all insurrection against its authority and sovereignty, by the use of every Constitutional means, and by the employment of every

energy it possesses; that Michigan stands firm in her determination to sustain, by men and treasure, the Constitution and the Union, and claims that the burden of loyal men should be lightened as far as possible, by confiscating, to the largest extent, the property of all insurrectionists; and that as between the institution of slavery and the maintenance of the Federal Government, Michigan does not hesitate to say, that in such emergency, slavery should be swept from the land, and our country maintained."

How truly the sentiment of the people of Michigan was set forth by their representatives in the State Legislature, the future success in furnishing men and money for the defense of the nation's honor, will abundantly testify.

From April, 1861, to April, 1865, the entire period of the war, the number of men enlisted and drafted, exclusive of men who enlisted in regiments of other States, as shown by records of the Quartermaster General, was . . . 92,729
Deducting from this aggregate the number of men
commuting 1,982

Shows the number actually furnished and credited to
the State 90,747

When it is remembered that the entire population of Michigan in 1864 was 803,745, and that 90,747 able-bodied men took up arms in defense of the Union, the State may well be proud of the record. No other State in the Union has given to the defense of the nation a more patriotic, intelligent, and moral body of men than those who composed the Michigan regiments; not taken from the worthless and idle of large cities, but mostly from the good and industrious vocations of life.

The payments during the war by the Quartermaster-General, for bounties, premiums for recruits, and other war purposes, amount to \$2,784,408.00; the payments by counties, cities, and townships for same purposes, amount to \$10,173,336.79; the payments by counties for relief of soldiers' families amount to \$3,591,248.12; making an aggregate of \$16,548,992.91, besides liberal appropriations by the State for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

The State of Michigan, gratefully realizing and duly appreciating the noble sacrifice of life made by so many of her gallant sons upon the altar of their country's liberty, who fell while bravely contending for our national life, and honoring the State; desiring to perpetuate their memory by inscribing their names upon a roll of imperishable honor, to pass into the future as a bright and lasting record of their patriotism and true devotion to American nationality and freedom, worthy the highest and purest veneration of their fellow-countrymen for all coming time; through her Legislature, by a Joint Resolution, approved April 3d, 1869, caused the compilation upon parchment, under the direction of Gen. John Robertson, Adjutant General, of a "Roll of Honor" of Michigan soldiers who fell in battle, or who died of wounds or of disease. This roll is deposited in the State Library, and contains the names of 357 commissioned officers, and 14,466 enlisted men,—a total of 14,823 men,—who fell in defense of their nation's honor, from the year 1861 to 1865.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

EDUCATIONAL.

The ordinance of Congress, passed in 1787, providing "for the government of the Territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio," declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

By the terms of an ordinance of Congress, adopted in 1785, in regard to the disposal of lands in the western territory, it was provided that section numbered sixteen of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools within such township.

The Legislative Council of the Territory, in 1827, provided for the establishment of public schools in every township containing fifty inhabitants or householders. The first Constitution of the State, adopted in 1835, declares in its article "Education:"

"The Legislature shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest

of which, together with the rents of all such unsold lands shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of schools throughout the State."

The same general provisions are retained in the present Constitution, adopted in 1850.

The whole amount of primary school lands derived from the reserve of the sixteenth section, and sold by the State, to the close of the fiscal year, 1872, as shown by the records of the State Land Office, is 619,864 56-100 acres, leaving 401,751 22-100 acres unsold, with about 50,000 acres yet to be selected and placed at the disposition of the State Land Office, on account of sales which had been made from sections numbered sixteen, previous to the enactment by Congress of the ordinance dedicating these lands to the primary school fund.

During the past ten years the amount of primary school interest, apportioned to the several counties in the month of May in each year, has ranged from forty-five to fifty cents for each child between the ages of five and twenty years. In 1864 the number of children was 272,607, and the amount apportioned at fifty cents for each child \$136,362.00. In 1873 the number of children was 400,062, and the amount apportioned was \$196,176.80, being forty-nine cents for each child between the ages of five and twenty years.

THE UNIVERSITY.

In the year 1817, when the administration of the territorial government was vested in a Governor and Judges, an act was adopted, providing for the establishment of the University of Michigan.

The first State Legislation in this direction was an act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1837, entitled "An act

to provide for the organization and government of the 'University of Michigan.' The objects, as set forth in the act, to be "to provide the inhabitants of the State with the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts." The act provides for the government of the institution, and for its division in three departments, as follows, viz:

First, The department of literature, science, and the arts ;

Second, The department of law ;

Third, The department of medicine.

By an act approved March 20, 1837, the University was located in the village of Ann Arbor.

On September 20th, 1842, the collegiate department was first opened, and a preparatory school was also opened for the reception of such as might wish to qualify themselves to enter the University.

The Board of Regents in their report in January, 1847, announced the adoption of measures for the organization of a Medical Department, by constituting three professorships, one each of Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy and Medical Jurisprudence. At this time the number of students in the department of literature was 38.

The number of students in the University at the close of the year 1872, is as follows:

Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, . . .	476
Department of Medicine and Surgery,	357
Department of Law,	331
	<hr/>
	1164
Deduct for student counted in two departments . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total number of students	1163

Connected with the University are a central building, 347 feet in length, for the department of arts and sciences; buildings for the departments of law and medicine, a chemical laboratory, and an astronomical observatory; besides buildings for residences for the president and professors, the cost of all of which was about \$230,000.00.

The grounds occupied by the University are 44½ acres in extent.

The officers of the University, on the first of January, 1873, were as follows:

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL, LL. D., . . . President.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. EDWARD C. WALKER, Detroit.

Hon. GEORGE WILLARD, Battle Creek.

Hon. THOMAS D. GILBERT, Grand Rapids.

Hon. HIRAM A. BURT, Marquette.

Hon. JOSEPH ESTABROOK, Ypsilanti.

Hon. JONAS H. MCGOWAN, Coldwater.

Hon. CLADIUS B. GRANT, Ann Arbor.

Hon. CHARLES RYND, Adrian.

HENRY D. BENNETT, Esq., . . . Secretary and Steward.

Hon. J. M. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Hon. DANIEL B. BRIGGS, M. A., Supt. of Public Instruction.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The State Normal School is located at Ypsilanti, was established by an act of the Legislature approved March 28th, 1849, and erected in 1851-2.

The number of students in attendance in the Normal department, in the year 1872, was as follows :

Male,	. . . . .	120
Female,	. . . . .	176
		<hr/>
Total,	. . . . .	296

The grounds connected with the institution are five acres in extent. The buildings, two in number, cost thirty thousand dollars.

The School is under the management and direction of the State Board of Education. Rev. JOSEPH ESTABROOK, M. A., Principal.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College is located about three miles east from the city of Lansing, in the township of Meridian; was established by an act of the Legislature, approved February 12th, 1855, and was opened for the reception of students in May, 1857. Connected with the College is a farm containing about 676½ acres, and embracing every variety of soil. The number of students in attendance on January 1st, 1873, was as follows: Male, 127; female, 4; total, 131.

The value of the property, as ascertained by an inventory on the 1st of December, 1872, is as follows :

Farm, 676½ acres,	\$47,320 00
Buildings,	116,500 00
Stock, farm implements, furniture, library, etc.,	28,170 40
<hr/>	
Total valuation,	\$191,990 40

The college is under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture, which is composed of the following persons :

Hon. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, President, . . . Kalamazoo.
 Hon. ORAMEL HOSFORD, . . . Olivet.
 Hon. J. WEBSTER CHILDS, . . . Ypsilanti.
 Hon. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, . . . Romeo.
 FRANKLIN WELLS, Esq., . . . Constantine.
 A. S. DYCKMAN, Esq., . . . South Haven.
 Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, Governor, *ex officio*.
 Hon. T. C. ABBOT, LL. D., President College, *ex officio*.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, Secretary.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The Legislature, in the session of 1869, passed a Joint Resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor, of a Commission, consisting of three persons, to examine into the discipline and general management of the Penal, Reformatory, and Charitable Institutions of the State, and to report plans and recommendations for their improvement. In the examinations by the Commission, it was found that there were contained in the poor-houses, a large number of children of paupers and indigent people, whose condition was most deplorable; and they recommended that some system of State agency should be adopted to receive these children, and provide for their moral and mental improvement, and thereby enable them to fill, in the future, positions of usefulness and respectability. By an act of the Legislature, approved April 17, 1871, Commissioners were provided for, to be appointed by the Governor, to locate the "State Public School," and to construct the necessary buildings. The City of Coldwater proposed to the Commissioners, in consideration of the School being located at that city, a donation of a tract containing

twenty-seven acres of land, valued at \$5,000.00, and \$25,000.00 in money. The proposal was accepted, and a contract entered into to erect a main building, containing school rooms, offices, reception rooms, dining room, laundry, kitchen, etc., besides hospital and rooms for Superintendent; also, seven cottages, each capable of accommodating thirty children. In addition to the land donated by the City of Coldwater, nine acres have been purchased by the State, making in all, a tract of thirty-six acres. The School will be ready for the reception of children, about the first of January, 1874.

The value of the land, and buildings when completed, will be a little over \$100,000.00.

The School is under the direction of the following Board of Commissioners:

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, President, *ex officio*.

Hon. CALEB D. RANDALL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Hon. CHARLES E. MICKLEY.

Hon. JULIUS S. BARBER.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The Asylum for the Insane is located in the village of Kalamazoo, and was established under an act of the Legislature, approved April 3, 1848. The erection of buildings was com-

menced in the year 1854, and the whole building completed in 1869.

The erection of the "Asylum Extension" was authorized by the Legislature by an act approved April 12, 1871; the work of building commenced during the same month; the centre and north wing are nearly completed, and the whole building will probably be finished within a few months.

The Asylum was first opened for the reception and treatment of insane patients on August 29, 1859.

The number of patients under treatment on January 1, 1873, was 313, and the whole number since the opening of the Asylum 1,304.

The cost of buildings, land, fixtures, stock,	
etc., was	\$426,846 48
Payments on account of the asylum extension to	
Jan. 1, 1873	122,614 27
	<hr/>
Total cost to Jan. 1, 1873	\$549,460 75

The Asylum is under the direction of the following

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

LUTHER H. TRASK,	Kalamazoo.
CHARLES T. MITCHELL,	Hillsdale.
WILLIAM A. TOMLINSON,	Kalamazoo.
JOSEPH GILMAN,	Paw Paw.
JOSEPH A. BROWN, M. D.,	Detroit.
EDWARD S. LACEY,	Charlotte.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D., . . .	Medical Superintendent.
GEORGE C. PALMER, M. D., . . .	Assistant Superintendent.

J. E. EMERSON, M. D., Assistant Physician.
 HENRY M. HURD, M. D., Assistant Physician.
 HENRY MONTAGUE Steward.
 Rev. DANIEL PUTNAM, Chaplain.
 F. W. CURTENIUS, Treasurer.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND
 THE BLIND.

This Institution is situated in the suburbs of the City of Flint, in Genesee County.

The school was opened in the year 1854, in a private dwelling house in Flint.

The building was erected in 1857.

The farm and grounds connected with the Institution contain ninety-four acres of land. The building, and grounds cost about \$275,000.00.

On the 1st of January, 1873, there were in the Institution 27 blind pupils and 139 deaf mutes, making a total of 166 pupils.

The management of the Institution on the 1st of July, 1873, was under the following named Board of Trustees :

Hon. CHARLES G. JOHNSON, President.
 Hon. WILLIAM L. SMITH, Treasurer and Building Com'r.
 Hon. IRVING D. HANSCOM, Secretary.

The resident officers are :

EGBERT L. BANGS, A. M., Principal.
 Mrs. S. C. M. CASE, Matron.
 Miss M. J. ADAMS, Assistant Matron.
 DANIEL S. CLARK, M. D., Physician.
 JAMES B. GIBSON, Steward.

PENAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

An act of the Legislature, approved February 10th, 1855, provided for the establishment of a "House of Correction for Juvenile Offenders, at or near Lansing, in the County of Ingham: *Provided*, That a suitable piece of land, of not less than twenty acres, shall be donated for that purpose." A tract comprising about thirty acres was donated by the citizens of Lansing, and one hundred and ninety-five acres adjoining the same were subsequently purchased by the State.

The building was first opened for the reception of inmates on September 2, 1856. By an act of the Legislature, approved February 12, 1859, the name of the institution was changed to the Reform School.

The number of boys in the School on January 1, 1873, was two hundred and seven.

The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000.00.

The Reform School is under the direction of a "Board of Control," consisting of the following named persons:

Hon. GEORGE W. LEE,	. . . . .	Detroit.
Hon. ELI H. DAVIS,	. . . . .	Lansing.
Hon. DANIEL L. CROSSMAN,	. . . . .	Williamston.

OFFICERS.

Rev. CHARLES JOHNSON,	. . . . .	Superintendent.
JOHN N. FOSTER,	. . . . .	Assistant Superintendent.

THE STATE PRISON.

The State Prison was established at Jackson, by an act of the Legislature, approved March 3, 1838. The buildings and prison wall cost the State about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. An equal amount has been appropriated by the Legislatures of 1871 and 1873 for the erection of a new main central building, repairs of wings and wall, and other needed improvements.

The whole number of convicts received since the opening of the prison in 1838, is 4,425, of which number 2,941 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 550 have been pardoned, one hundred and twenty-four escaped, two hundred died, and twenty-one discharged by reversal of sentence; leaving at the close of the fiscal year 1872, 589 convicts in the prison, of which number six are females.

The grounds of the prison are about thirty acres in extent.

The prison is under the management of a board of inspectors, who hold office by appointment of the Governor; the members of the present board are :

WILLIAM S. WILCOX,	. . . . .	Adrian.
LAFAYETTE W. LOVELL,	. . . . .	Kalamazoo.
ALBERT A. BLISS,	. . . . .	Jackson.

The officers of the prison are :

JOHN MORRIS,	. . . . .	Agent.
FRANKLIN S. CLARKE,	. . . . .	Clerk.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP CANAL.

The United States, by an act of Congress, approved August 26, 1852, granted to the State of Michigan the right of way, and a donation of seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of the public lands, for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary. This proposition of Congress was accepted by the State, and its conditions made obligatory by an act of the Legislature, approved February 5, 1853.

This act provided for the construction of the canal, under the direction of a board of five commissioners and an engineer, to be appointed by the Governor. The work of construction was commenced in the month of June, 1853, and completed on the 18th of June 1855, on which day the first vessel passed through. The canal is one mile in length, having two locks, each three hundred and fifty feet long and seventy feet wide, with a total lift of eighteen and a quarter feet, and cost one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The tolls received for the passage of vessels through the canal, from its opening in 1855 to the close of navigation in the year 1872, amount to \$430,542.86.

POPULATION.

The population of Michigan, previous to its final relinquishment by Great Britain, and for a long period thereafter, was inconsiderable, and mostly restricted to the confines of the three principle settlements,—at Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinac, and Detroit. The first enumeration after Michigan became a distinct Territory, was in 1810, five years after the erection of the Territory, at which time the number of inhabitants was 4,762. In the following ten years the population increased to 8,896, and the results of subsequent enumerations are as follows:

YEAR.	POPULATION.
1830	31,639
1834	87,278
1840	212,267
1850	397,654
1854	509,374
1860	749,113
1864	803,745
1870	1,184,282

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Constitution of the State (Article XIX., Sec. 13), requires the Legislature to provide for an equalization by a State Board, in the year 1851, and every fifth year thereafter, of assessments on all taxable property, except that paying specific taxes.

Previous to the year 1851, State taxation was upon the basis of equalization by the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

The valuation as equalized for various years, is as follows,

viz:

YEARS.	VALUATION.
1838	\$42,953,495.61
1840	37,833,024.13
1845	28,922,097.59
1850	29,384,270.66
1851	30,976,270.18
1853	120,362,474.35
1856	137,663,009.00
1861	172,055,808.89
1866	307,965,842.92
1871	630,000,000.00

CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Previous to the year 1823, when Congress provided for the government of the Territory by a Legislative Council, no very extensive provision was made or required for buildings for the accommodation of the government. In the year 1823 the first State-house was erected at Detroit, for the District Court of the United States and the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory.

The edifice, ninety feet in length by sixty feet in width, and surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty feet high, was constructed of brick, in the Ionic order, having a front portico supported by six columns, the entablature at the sides supported by pilasters.

The corner-stone of this building was laid by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Michigan Territory—Grand Master WHITNEY presiding—on September 22, 1823. In 1870 the board of education of the city of Detroit, in making some alterations to the building,—which had been converted to school purposes,—removed the corner-stone and opened the box, the contents of which were presented to the State during the session of the Legislature of 1871, and are now re-deposited in the corner-stone of the new Capitol.

This building was occupied by the Territorial and State Legislatures, until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, under an act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1847.

The frame building situated upon block number 115, city

of Lansing, was ordered to be erected by the Legislature of 1847, by an act approved March 16th, and was first occupied by the Legislature in 1848. The Legislature of 1865 ordered an enlargement of the building, by the addition of sixteen feet upon the south end. The cost of this building, exclusive of repairs, is as follows:

Under act of 1847,	\$10,503.51
Paid in 1848,	8,038.22
Addition in 1865,	3,971.29
Total,	<u>\$22,513.02</u>

In 1853, the Legislature, by an act approved February 14, provided for the erection of "a fire-proof building for the State Offices," upon block number 249, known as Capitol Square, and appropriated \$10,000.00 for its construction. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,562.00, and soon being found too small for the purpose required, the Legislature of 1863, by an act approved March 14, provided for its enlargement. An addition was consequently made upon the west side, at a cost of \$6,482.00, making the cost of the building to that time, \$22,044.00.

Governor HENRY P. BALDWIN, in his message to the Legislature on January 4, 1871, called the attention of that body to the necessity for the erection of a new Capitol.

"The present State House was built nearly twenty-five years ago, when the State was comparatively new, with a population about one-fourth as large as at the present time, and with about one-twelfth of the present taxable valuation.

* * * * *

"The present and growing incapacity of the State buildings, the insecurity from fire of the public records and library,—a

calamity likely to result in irreparable losses,—and the requirement of several years' time to complete the building sufficiently for occupation, are, in my judgment, adequate reasons why immediate action should be taken to erect a new State House, with capacity sufficient for the proper accommodation of the Legislature and all of the State departments, and commensurate with the present and prospective wants of the State."

The recommendation of the Governor resulted in the passage of an act which was approved March 31, 1871, providing "for the erection of a new State Capitol and a building for the temporary use of the State offices." The act provides for the appointment by the Governor of three suitable persons, to be known as the "Board of State Building Commissioners," the Governor to be *ex officio* the Chairman of the Board.

It was made the duty of the Board to procure the erection of a building for the temporary use of the State offices, as the fire-proof building, erected in 1853, occupied the centre of the ground designed for the new Capitol, and must therefore be removed. For the Temporary Offices, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated. A contract for the building was entered into on the fifth day of June, and in the month of November following it was completed and accepted. It was occupied in the following month, and cost, including heating apparatus, \$30,693.94. The building was constructed with a view to its adaptation to business purposes, upon the completion of the new Capitol, when it will no longer be required for the use of the State.

In response to an advertisement of the Commissioners, soliciting competitive designs for a new Capitol, twenty sets

of drawings were received from architects of various localities, on December 28, 1871. After a careful examination of each, the Board, on the twenty-fourth of January, 1872, adopted the design of ELIJAH E. MYERS, Esq., an architect then residing at Springfield, Illinois, and entered into a contract with him to act as architect and general superintendent of the work until its completion. Mr. MYERS immediately removed his residence to the city of Detroit, and engaged in the preparation of specifications and detail drawings. On the fifteenth of July the Board entered into a contract with Messrs. NEHEMIAH OSBURN & Co., builders, of Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., for the construction of the entire building.

At an extra session of the Legislature in March, 1872, the cost of the building, with all expenses incident to its erection, was limited to twelve hundred thousand dollars. The sum agreed upon in the contract, is eleven hundred and forty-four thousand fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents, leaving nearly fifty-six thousand dollars to cover extras, salaries, and other expenses.

The building will be of Palladian style of architecture, which was adopted by the architect, as best suited to the appearance of grandeur, required in a building of this class. The outline is sufficiently broken to produce pleasing contrasts of light and shade; while the architect has studiously observed the suggestions of the Commissioners, in avoiding superfluous ornamentation, preserving solidity and compactness, and at the same time giving to each apartment an abundance of light.

The arrangement of the various offices and departments will be exceedingly convenient; special attention having been

given in this respect to the wants of the public, as well as to the offices having business with each other.

The foundation walls to the earth line are of Lamont, Illinois, limestone, in massive blocks, extending the entire width of the wall, and underlaid with concrete to the depth of three feet. The superstructure is to be of sandstone from Amherst, Ohio, and the partition walls and backings to exterior walls will be of hard-burned brick. The girders, beams, joists, roof, and dome, will be made exclusively of iron, of which material all partitions will also be made, except where constructed of masonry. The stairs throughout the building, including steps, risers, hand-rails, balusters, and bearers, will be exclusively of iron. The corridors, from the basement to the top of the building, will be paved with marble and slate. The most approved arrangements will be employed for ventilation, steam heating, and lighting by gas. The basement story will contain an armory connected with the department of the Quartermaster-General, and the remainder of the story will be devoted at present to storage, although the rooms being high, and well lighted and ventilated, will make excellent offices, should they be required at any time for that purpose.

The first story, which will be twenty feet in height, will contain offices and private apartments for the various State officers and bureaus. Upon this floor will be a main corridor, extending across the building from east to west, through the rotunda, under the dome, and crossed at right angles by a corridor three hundred and forty-five feet in length, extending from the north to the south entrance. The rotunda will be paved with hexagon blocks of glass, six inches in diameter,

and an inch and a half in thickness, supported by a frame of iron, into which each piece will be closely fitted. From this rotunda, which is forty-four and a half feet in diameter, the interior of the dome, open to the height of one hundred and seventy-five feet, may be seen, with galleries extending in it from each of the stories above. Upon the second floor, at the north end of the building, will be the Hall of Representatives, occupying the height of two stories,—forty feet. This hall will be seventy feet in width, by seventy-seven and a half in length, with galleries upon the east, south, and west sides. The south gallery will extend back twenty-two and a half feet, making the upper portion of the room one hundred feet in length. There will be no columns or other like obstructions in this hall. The ceiling, which is to be of embossed colored plate glass, will be supported by the iron roof-trusses; and the galleries will be supported by iron girders, entirely hidden from view. The hall will be lighted by nine windows on each side, four on the lower floor, and five on the upper, and by a large sky-light in the roof, over the glass ceiling. The gas-light will be reflected down through this ceiling. The Senate Chamber, at the south end of the building, will correspond in all respects but size with the Representative Hall, it being of the same width, but shorter by twelve feet.

Between the legislative halls, at the west front of the central portion of the building, will be the hall for the State Library. This hall will be one hundred feet in length, forty feet wide, and open to the top of the building, a height of fifty feet, with galleries containing alcoves for the convenient arrangement of books.

At the east front, upon the same floor, will be a suite of

rooms for the Governor and his Secretary. Over the Governor's rooms, and upon the third floor, will be the Supreme Court room, with rooms in close proximity for the accommodation of the judges and attorneys, and offices of the Attorney General. The remainder of the second and third stories will be devoted to committee rooms and other apartments required for the Legislature. On either side of the rotunda, a grand stairway rises from the basement to the fourth story; private stairways being provided in other portions of the building as convenience may require. An elevator, to be operated by steam, will be situated in a central portion of the building.

The roof will be made of corrugated galvanized iron, constructed in such a manner that no trouble will be occasioned by the lodgment of snow or ice, and the necessity for repairs cannot occur with frequency. All the windows will be glazed with polished English or Berlin plate glass,—one plate to each sash.

The main pediment of the building, looking east, will contain an allegorical representation of the rise and progress of Michigan, carved in *bas relief*.

The principal dimensions of the building are as follows: Length, not including porticoes, 345 feet 2 inches; depth, 191 feet 5 inches; height of lantern, 265 feet.

The time stipulated for the completion of the building is the 1st day of December, 1877.

CORNER-STONE COMMITTEE.

The Legislature of 1873, by a Joint Resolution, approved April 24, provided for a public celebration upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol, and for the appointment of a committee to provide for the appropriate arrangements therefor. The committee, by the terms of the resolution, was to consist of the Governor, who should be its chairman; the members of the Board of State Building Commissioners, and ten citizens of the State, to be appointed by the Governor. The committee so appointed consists of the following persons:

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Chairman,	Detroit.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, Vice President,	Jonesville.
JAMES SHEARER,	Bay City.
ALEXANDER CHAPOTON,	Detroit.
DAVID ANDERSON,	Bear Lake Mills.
JOHN P. HOYT,	Vassar.
WILLIAM H. WITHINGTON,	Jackson.
AUGUSTUS S. GAYLORD,	Saginaw.
ELLERY I. GARFIELD,	Detroit.
JOHN HIBBARD,	Port Huron.
LEONARD H. RANDALL,	Grand Rapids.
OLIVER L. SPAULDING,	St. Johns.
WILLIAM H. STONE,	Adrian.
JOHN S. TOOKER,	Lansing.

ALLEN L. BOURS, Secretary, Lansing.

THE CORNER-STONE.

The Board of State Building Commissioners was directed by the Legislature to procure a suitable Corner-Stone, and to cause the following inscriptions to be carved thereon, with raised letters in sunk panels, viz.: On the east face "A. D. 1872" (being the year in which work upon the Capitol was commenced), and upon the north face "A. D.," and the year in which the building shall be completed. From a number of specimens of granite, from various localities, submitted for their examination, the Commissioners made choice of that from Concord, New Hampshire, as being the most beautiful and appropriate for the use required. A design for the Stone was prepared by E. E. MYERS, Esq., the architect of the Capitol, and a contract for preparing it awarded to Messrs. STRUTHERS & SONS, of Philadelphia.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CUSTOM.

The importance attached to the corner-stone is of very great antiquity. In the Book of Job, believed to be the oldest literary production extant, the Great Architect and Builder of the Universe is thus reported to have addressed the patriarch:

"Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner-stone thereof?"—Job, c. 38.

The importance of the corner-stone is further acknowledged by the figurative and symbolical use for which it is often employed.

It is recorded in the Book of Isaiah :

“Therefore thus saith the Lord God: Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation.”

In the 118th Psalm :

“The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone in the corner.”

The custom of laying the corner-stone with public demonstrations of great pomp and ceremony, is of very early origin.

The corner-stone of Westminster Abbey was laid on the 24th of June, 1502, by a lodge of Master Masons, at which KING HENRY VII. presided in person as Grand Master, JOHN ISLIP, Abbot of Westminster, and Sir REGINALD BRAY, Knight of the Garter, acting for the occasion as his Wardens.*

In the year 1607, the corner-stone of the Palace of Whitehall was laid “by KING JAMES I., in presence of Grand Master JONES, and his Wardens, WILLIAM HERBERT, Earl of Pembroke, and NICHOLAS STONE, Esq., Master Mason of England, who were attended by many brethren, clothed in form, and other eminent persons, who had been invited on the occasion. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendor.”*

In 1673 the corner-stone of St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, designed by Deputy WREN, was laid in solemn form by King GEORGE I., attended by Grand Master RIVERS, his architects and craftsmen, in presence of the nobility and gentry, the lord mayor and aldermen, the bishops and clergy, etc.*

* Preston’s Illustrations of Masonry.

The custom of making deposits in corner-stones is of more recent origin, though in very early times coins, medals, and metallic plates, bearing appropriate inscriptions, and profiles of reigning sovereigns and other dignitaries, were placed in the mortar, under the corner-stone; and the stone generally bore an inscription, showing the date and purpose for which the building was erected.

In the corner-stone of the Exchange Building in Edinburgh, which was laid September 13th, 1753, three medals were deposited in "cavities" in the corner-stone, made for the purpose. The stone also bore a Latin inscription on the side upon which it was laid.

The custom now extends to the depositing not only of coins and medals, but of historical records and various memoranda pertaining to the object for which the building is erected, and showing the condition of the country, the State, and the particular locality of the structure, at the time of its erection.

The corner-stone of the original edifice of the National Capitol at Washington, was laid by GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, on the eighteenth of September, 1793. The building was first occupied by the Government in 1800, during which year the public archives were removed from Philadelphia. The Capitol, together with the National Library, was fired by the British, under General Ross, on the twenty-fourth of August, 1814, and entirely destroyed. On the anniversary of that day, four years later, the corner-stone of the central building of the present Capitol was laid, and the building was completed in the year 1827.

THE STATE SEAL.

The Great Seal of the State of Michigan was presented by the Hon. LEWIS CASS to the Convention which framed the first Constitution for the State, in session at the city of Detroit, on the 2d day of June, 1835, and on the 22d day of the same month, the Convention adopted the following resolution, offered by the Hon. ROSS WILKINS:

“*Resolved*, That the president of this Convention tender to the Hon. LEWIS CASS, the thanks of this Convention, representing the people of Michigan, for the handsome State seal presented by him to the forthcoming State.”

The Latin motto on the seal, *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice*,—“If you wish to see a beautiful peninsula, look around you,”—was doubtless suggested by the inscription upon a tablet in St. Paul’s Cathedral, London, to the memory of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, its renowned architect, *Si quæris monumentum ~~amœnam~~ circumspice*,—“If you wish to see ~~a~~ ^{his} beautiful monument, look ^{around} ~~among~~ you,”—referring to the great master-piece of architecture, by him designed, as the most fitting tribute to his memory.



THE GOVERNORS OF MICHIGAN.

UNDER FRENCH DOMINION, 1622-1763.

SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN,	1622-1635.
M. DE MONTMAGNY,	1636-1647.
M. DE AILLEBOUT,	1648-1650.
M. DE LAUSON,	1651-1656.
M. DE LAUSON (son),	1656-1657.
M. DE AILLEBOUT,	1657-1658.
M. DE ARGENSON,	1658-1660.
BARON DE AVANGOUR,	1661-1663.
M. DE MESEY,	1663-1665.
M. DE COURCELLES,	1665-1672.
COUNT DE FRONTENAC,	1672-1682.
M. DE LA BARRE,	1682-1685.
M. DE NONVILLE,	1685-1689.
COUNT DE FRONTENAC,	1689-1698.
M. DE CALLIERES,	1699-1703.
M. DE VAUDREUIL,	1703-1725.
M. DE BEAUHARNOIS,	1726-1747.
M. DE GALISSONIERE,	1747-1749.
M. DE LA JONQUIERE,	1749-1752.
M. DU QUESNE,	1752-1755.
M. DE VAUDREUIL DE CAVAGNAC,	1755-1763.

UNDER BRITISH DOMINION, 1763-1796.

JAMES MURRAY,	1763-1767.
GUY CARLETON,	1768-1777.
FREDERICK HALDIMAND,	1777-1785.

HENRY HAMILTON,	1785-1786.
LORD DORCHESTER,	1786-1796.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	1796-1800.
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INDIANA TERRITORY.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,	1800-1805.
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MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

WILLIAM HULL,	1805-1813.
LEWIS CASS,	1813-1831.
GEORGE B. PORTER,*	1831-1834.
STEVENS T. MASON, <i>ex officio</i> ,	1834-1835.

GOVERNORS OF STATE OF MICHIGAN.

STEVENS T. MASON,	1835-1840.
WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE,	1840-1841.
J. WRIGHT GORDON (acting),	1841-1842.
JOHN S. BARRY,	1843-1845.
ALPHEUS FELCH,	1846-1847.
WILLIAM L. GREENLY (acting),	1847-1847.
EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM,	1848-1849.
JOHN S. BARRY,	1850-1851.
ROBERT McCLELLAND,	1852-1853.
ANDREW PARSONS (acting),	1853-1854.
KINSLEY S. BINGHAM,	1855-1858.
MOSES WISNER,	1859-1860.
AUSTIN BLAIR,	1861-1864.
HENRY H. CRAPO,	1865-1868.
HENRY P. BALDWIN,	1869-1872.
JOHN J. BAGLEY,	1873

* Died July 6, 1834.

 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

MARCH 4TH, 1873.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, . . . President.
 HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, . . . Vice President.

THE CABINET.

HAMILTON FISH, New York, . . . Secretary of State.
 WM. A. RICHARDSON, Massachusetts, Sec'y of the Treasury.
 WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Iowa, . . . Secretary of War.
 GEORGE M. ROBESON, New Jersey, . Secretary of the Navy.
 COLUMBUS DELANO, Ohio, . . . Secretary of the Interior.
 JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland, . . Postmaster General.
 GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Oregon, . . . Attorney General.

THE SUPREME COURT.

_____* . . . Chief Justice.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Maine.
 NOAH H. SWAYNE, Ohio.
 SAMUEL F. MILLER, Iowa.
 DAVID DAVIS, Illinois.
 STEPHEN J. FIELD, California.
 WILLIAM STRONG, Pennsylvania.
 JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, New Jersey.
 WARD HUNT, New York.

* Vacant by the decease of SALMON P. CHASE in 1873. His successor not yet appointed.

SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HALMER H. EMMONS, Detroit,	. . . . .	Judge.
ADDISON MANDELL, Detroit,	)	. . . . . Clerks.
ISAAC H. PARRISH, Grand Rapids,		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR MICHIGAN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

JOHN W. LONGYEAR, Detroit,	. . . . .	Judge.
D. J. DAVIDSON, Detroit,	. . . . .	Clerk.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

SOLOMON L. WITHEY, Grand Rapids,	. . . . .	Judge.
ISAAC H. PARRISH, Grand Rapids,	. . . . .	Clerk.

JUDICIARY OF MICHIGAN.

SUPREME COURT.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, Chief Justice,	. . . . .	Monroe.
BENJAMIN F. GRAVES,	. . . . .	Battle Creek.
THOMAS M. COOLEY,	. . . . .	Ann Arbor.
JAMES V. CAMPBELL,	. . . . .	Detroit.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS.

1. DANIEL L. PRATT,	. . . . .	Hillsdale.
2. HENRY H. COOLEGE,	. . . . .	Niles.
3. JARED PATCHIN,	. . . . .	Detroit.

-
4. ALEXANDER D. CRANE, Dexter.
 5. GEORGE WOODRUFF, Marshall.
 6. JAMES S. DEWEY, Pontiac.
 7. JOSIAH TURNER, Owosso.
 8. LOUIS S. LOVELL, Ionia.
 9. CHARLES R. BROWN, Kalamazoo.
 10. JOHN MOORE, Saginaw.
 11. DANIEL GOODWIN, Detroit.
 12. JAMES O'GRADY, Houghton.
 13. JONATHAN G. RAMSDELL, Traverse City.
 14. AUGUSTINE H. GIDDINGS, Newaygo.
 15. RICHMOND W. MELENDY, Centreville.
 16. EDWARD W. HARRIS, Port Huron.
 17. BIRNEY HOYT, Grand Rapids.
 18. SANFORD M. GREEN, Bay City.
-

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

MICHIGAN SENATORS.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, Detroit.
 THOMAS W. FERRY, Grand Haven.

REPRESENTATIVES.

MOSES W. FIELD, 1st District, Detroit.
 HENRY WALDRON, 2d District, Hillsdale.
 GEORGE WILLARD, 3d District, Battle Creek.

JULIUS C. BURROWS, 4th District, Kalamazoo.
WILDER D. FOSTER,* 5th District, Grand Rapids.
JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, 6th District, Flint.
OMAR D. CONGER, 7th District, Port Huron.
NATHAN B. BRADLEY, 8th District, Bay City.
JAY A. HUBBELL, 9th District, Houghton.

* Deceased Sept. 20, 1878.

MICHIGAN STATE GOVERN-
MENT.

JANUARY 1, 1873.

JOHN J. BAGLEY, Governor, Detroit.

HENRY H. HOLT, Lieutenant Governor, . . . Muskegon.

DANIEL STRIKER, Secretary of State, . . . Hastings.

GILBERT M. HASTY, Deputy.

VICTORY P. COLLIER, State Treasurer, . . . Battle Creek.

HENRY D. BARTHOLOMEW, Deputy.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, Auditor General, . . . Adrian.

HUBERT R. PRATT, Deputy.

LEVERETT A. CLAPP, Com. State Land Office, . . Centreville.

OZRO A. BOWEN, Deputy.

DANIEL B. BRIGGS, Supt. Public Instruction, . . . Romeo.

CORTLAND B. STEBBINS, Deputy.

BYRON D. BALL, Attorney General, . . . Grand Rapids.

MRS. HARRIET A. TENNEY, State Librarian, . . . Lansing.

SAMUEL H. ROW, Com. of Insurance, . . . Lansing.

HENRY N. LAWRENCE, Deputy.

STEPHEN S. COBB, Railroad Commissioner, . . Kalamazoo.

SAMUEL S. GARRIGUES, Salt Inspector, . . . East Saginaw.

M. H. ALLARDT, Commissioner of Immigration.

GUY H. CARLETON, Superintendent of St. Mary's Falls Ship
Canal, Sault Ste. Marie.

STATE BOARDS.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DANIEL E. BROWN,* Saranac.
 WITTER J. BAXTER, Jonesville.
 EDWARD DORSCH, Monroe.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

HOMER O. HITCHCOCK, M. D., Kalamazoo.
 ZENAS E. BLISS, M. D., Grand Rapids.
 ROBERT C. KEDZIE, M. D., Lansing.
 Rev. CHARLES H. BRIGHAM, Ann Arbor.
 HENRY F. Lyster, M. D., Detroit.
 Rev. JOHN S. GOODMAN, East Saginaw.
 HENRY B. BAKER, M. D., Secretary, Lansing.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, Kalamazoo.
 ORAMEL HOSFORD, Olivet.
 J. WEBSTER CHILDS, Ypsilanti.
 GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Romeo.
 FRANKLIN WELLS, Constantine.
 A. S. DYCKMAN, South Haven.
 JOHN J. BAGLEY, Governor, }
 T. C. ABBOT, Pres't of College, } *Ex officio.*

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR RAILROADS.

D. BETHUNE DUFFIELD, Detroit.
 JOHN K. BOIES, Hudson.

* Deceased in 1878.

STEPHEN S. COBB, Kalamazoo.
 BYRON M. CUTCHEON, Manistee.
 DARIUS MONROE, Bronson.
 P. DEAN WARNER, Farmington.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF CHARITABLE, PENAL, PAUPER, AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

CHARLES I. WALKER, Detroit.
 WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, Allegan.
 HENRY W. LORD, Pontiac.
 ZEBULON R. BROCKWAY, Detroit.
 CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Secretary, Adrian.

BOARD OF STATE SWAMP LAND ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

JOSEPH B. HAVILAND, Acme.
 DAVID J. EVANS, Bay City.
 SAMUEL H. SELDEN, Escanaba.

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, Chairman, Detroit.
 EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, Vice President, Jonesville.
 JAMES SHEARER, Bay City.
 ALEXANDER CHAPOTON, Detroit.
 ALLEN L. BOURS, Secretary, Lansing.

BOARD OF FISH COMMISSIONERS.

GEORGE CLARK, Ecorse.
 GEORGE H. JEROME, Niles.

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
STATE TREASURER,
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
STATE TREASURER.
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
STATE TREASURER,
COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS GROWING OUT
OF SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMISSIONER OF STATE LAND OFFICE,
STATE TREASURER,
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR RECLAMATION OF SWAMP
LANDS.

GOVERNOR,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
STATE TREASURER,
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
COMMISSIONER OF STATE LAND OFFICE.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL, AND
OF THE PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP
CANAL.

GOVERNOR,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
STATE TREASURER.

BOARD OF FUND COMMISSIONERS.

STATE TREASURER,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

BOARD OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

GOVERNOR,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

STATE TREASURER,
SECRETARY OF STATE,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

BOARD TO TAKE CHARGE OF ESCHEATED PROPERTY
AND OTHER STATE ASSETS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
STATE TREASURER,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

BOARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING REPAIRS AND
ADDITIONS TO THE STATE PRISON.

GOVERNOR,
INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO SELECT SITE AND CON-
STRUCT AN ADDITIONAL ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, Kalamazoo.
AMOS RATHBUN, Grand Rapids.
GEORGE HANNAHS, South Haven.

BOARD TO SELECT SITE AND PROCURE PLANS FOR A
STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Three persons, citizens of the State, to be appointed by the
Governor.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D., President *ex officio*.

EDWARD C. WALKER, Detroit.
GEORGE WILLARD, Battle Creek.
THOMAS D. GILBERT, Grand Rapids.
HIRAM A. BURT, Marquette.
JOSEPH ESTABROOK, Ypsilanti.
JONAS H. MCGOWAN, Coldwater.
CLAUDIUS B. GRANT, Ann Arbor.
CHARLES RYND, Adrian.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Gov. JOHN J. BAGLEY, Detroit.
CALEB D. RANDALL, Coldwater.
CHARLES E. MICKLEY, Adrian.
JULIUS S. BARBER, Coldwater.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

GEORGE W. LEE, Detroit.
DANIEL L. CROSSMAN, Williamston.
ELI H. DAVIS, Lansing.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR THE MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR
THE INSANE.

LUTHER H. TRASK, Kalamazoo.
CHARLES T. MITCHELL, Hillsdale.
WILLIAM A. TOMLINSON, Kalamazoo.
JOSEPH GILMAN, Paw Paw.
JOSEPH A. BROWN, M. D., Detroit.
EDWARD S. LACEY, Charlotte.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MICHIGAN INSTITUTION
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND
THE BLIND.

CHARLES G. JOHNSON, Monroe.
WILLIAM L. SMITH, Flint.
IRVING D. HANSCOM, Romeo.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.

WILLIAM S. WILCOX, Adrian.
LAFAYETTE W. LOVEL, Kalamazoo.
ALBERT A. BLISS, Jackson.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Governor JOHN J. BAGLEY, Commander-in-Chief.

Gen. JOHN ROBERTSON, Adjutant General.
Gen. WILLIAM A. THROOP, Quartermaster General.
Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, Inspector General.

Maj. GEORGE H. HOPKINS, . Sec'y to Commander-in-Chief.
 Maj. JOHN PULFORD, Judge Advocate.

AIDS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Col. GROVER S. WORMER, Detroit.
 Col. FRANK GORTON, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Col. ROBERT BURNS, Kalamazoo.
 Col. CHARLES Y. OSBURN, Owosso.

STATE MILITARY BOARD.

JEROME CROUL, Detroit.
 CHARLES E. GRISSON, St. Johns.

MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE—1871-2.

THE SENATE.

MORGAN BATES, President, Traverse City.
 LORENZO P. ALEXANDER, Buchanan.
 BYRON D. BALL, Grand Rapids.
 HOMER G. BARBER, Vermontville.
 JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, Flint.
 THEODORE G. BENNETT, Jackson.
 ROBERT V. BRIGGS, Wyandotte.
 JAMES P. CAWLEY, Morenci.
 ISAAC M. CRAVATH,* Lansing.

* Died May 4, 1872.

JOHN C. DEXTER,	Ionias
PHILIP H. EMERSON,	Battle Creek.
MYLO L. GAY,	Howell.
GEORGE HANNAHS,	South Haven.
GILBERT HATHEWAY,*	New Baltimore.
BELA W. JENKS,	St. Clair.
EMMANUEL MANN,	Ann Arbor.
SETH C. MOFFATT,	Northport.
EDWARD G. MORTON,	Monroe.
JAMES M. NEASMITT,	Kalamazoo.
LAYMAN B. PRICE,	Lakeville.
ABRAHAM C. PRUTZMAN,	Three Rivers.
UZZIEL PUTNAM, Jr.,	Pokagon.
CALEB D. RANDALL,	Coldwater.
JAMES W. ROMEYN,	Detroit.
ALANSON SHELEY,	Detroit.
FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE,	Saugatuck.
WILLIAM STODDARD,	Litchfield.
WALES F. STORRS,	Coopersville.
JOHN C. WATERBURY,	Lexington.
HARRISON H. WHEELER,	Wenona.
FRANK G. WHITE,	Calumet.
WILLIAM S. WILCOX,	Adrian.
ALFRED B. WOOD,	Saginaw.

HENRY S. SLEEPER, Secretary, Galesburgh.

HENRY SEYMOUR, Sergeant-at-Arms, Grand Rapids.

* Died Oct. 26, 1871, and succeeded by SEYMOUR BROWNELL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JONATHAN J. WOODMAN, Speaker,	Paw Paw.
JOHN J. ADAM,	Tecumseh.
OSCAR ADAMS,	Flint.
ALLEN C. ADSIT,	Spring Lake.
JOHN L. ANDREWS,	Milford.
MARCUS M. ATWOOD,	Dansville.
HORACE T. BARNABY,	Pompeii.
WILLIAM R. BATES,*	Au Gres.
WILLIAM H. BROCKWAY,	Albion.
GEORGE I. BROWN,	Battle Creek.
ALEXANDER CAMERON,	Kalamazoo.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,	Three Oaks.
HENRY P. CHERRY,	Johnstown.
AARON CHILDS,	Ypsilanti.
JOSHUA CLEMENT,	Jackson.
ANDREW CLIMIE,	Leonidas.
LYMAN COCHRANE,	Detroit.
JAMES M. CONGDON,	Chelsea.
ALEXANDER B. COPLEY,	Decatur.
JOHN F. COULTER,	Niles.
ARCHER H. CRANE,	Blissfield.
GEORGE W. CROFOOT,	Pinckney.
LAWRENCE DALTON,	Dalton's Corners.
PHILO DOTY,	Eagle.
WILLIAM J. EDWARDS,	Niles.
CHARLES B. FENTON,	Mackinac.
RICHARD FERRIS,	Bear Lake Mills.

* Resigned and succeeded by ISAAC MARSTON.

ASA P. FERRY,	Rockford.
ALMON B. FROST,	Oakland.
SAMUEL M. GARFIELD,	Grand Rapids.
WILLIAM D. GARRISON,	Vernon.
JOHN GIBSON,	Detroit.
GEORGE F. GILLAM,	Bronson.
CLAUDIUS B. GRANT,	Ann Arbor.
ROBERT J. GRANT,	Hastings.
PATRICK GORMAN,	Grafton.
EDGAR L. GRAY,	Newaygo.
ORSON GREEN,	Geneva.
JOHN GREUSEL,	Detroit.
IRA R. GROSVENOR,	Monroe.
BERNARD HAACK,	Blumfield.
WILLIAM HARRIS,	Rockland.
ALVIN N. HART,	Lansing.
HARVEY HAYNES,	Coldwater.
JOHN HAYNES,	Midland City.
JAMES E. HAYWOOD,	Port Hope.
EZRA HAZEN,	Memphis.
NICHOLAS R. HILL,	Cedar Springs.
SAMUEL W. HILL,	Eagle River.
CHARLES E. HOLLAND,	Hancock.
HENRY H. HOLT,	Muskegon.
JULIUS HOUSEMAN,	Grand Rapids.
WILLIAM C. HOYT,	Detroit.
HENRY HUFF,	Jonesville.
ROSSELL B. HUGHES,	Bellevue.
WILLIAM H. HURLBUT,	South Haven.
BENJAMIN W. HUSTON, Jr.,	Vassar.

SHIVERICK KELLOGG,	Easton.
CORNELIUS KNAPP,	Rome Centre.
JACOB C. LAMB,	Dryden.
JOHN LANDON,*	Parma.
CHARLES D. LITTLE,	Saginaw.
JAMES MCGONEGAL,	Detroit.
ELI R. MILLER,	Richland.
NORTON L. MILLER,	Mount Clemens.
RICHARD C. MILLER,	Greenville.
CHARLES R. MILLINGTON,	Constantine.
JOSEPH T. S. MINNE,	St. Clair.
PRESTON MITCHELL,	Marshall.
WILLIAM H. C. MITCHELL,	East Traverse Bay.
MARTIN V. MONTGOMERY,	Eaton Rapids.
JAMES B. MOSHIER,	Linden.
JASON B. NORRIS,	Cambria Mills.
CHARLES Y. OSBURN,	Owosso.
JOHN M. OSBORN,	Hudson.
PERRY D. PEARL,	Belleville.
ORLANDO R. PATTENGILL,	Plymouth.
JOHN I. PHILLIPS,†	Pine Run.
BENJAMIN PIERSON,	Farmington.
SAMUEL POST,	Ypsilanti.
DELIVERANCE S. PRIEST,	Romeo.
ALMOND B. RIFORD,	Benton Harbor.
HORACE D. ROOD,	Lapeer.
ALBERT K. ROOF,	Lyons.
JOHN ROOST,	Holland.

* Died March 18th, 1871, and succeeded by **HIRAM C. HODGE**.

† Died January 8th, 1872, and succeeded by **FREDERICK WALKER**.

GILES ROSS,	Highland.
HIRAM D. RUNYAN,	Disco.
FRANK L. SMITH,	Jackson.
JOHN J. SUMNER,	Lambertville.
ALBERT P. SWINEFORD,	Marquette.
SIMEON M. THAYER,	Minden.
BRACEY TOBEY,	Sturgis.
ROWLAND S. VAN SCOY,	Maple Rapids.
JOHN WALKER,	Cooper.
JACOB WALTON,	Adrian.
CHARLES W. WATKINS,	Wayland.
ALANSON J. WEBSTER,	Pontiac.
FREDERICK L. WELLS,	Port Huron.
DARWIN O. WHITE,	Southfield.
JAMES A. WILLIAMS,	Quincy.
. NELSON B. JONES, Clerk, Lansing.	
HENRY UNDERWOOD, Sergeant-at-Arms, Adrian.	

MICHIGAN STATE LEGISLATURE—1873-4.

THE SENATE.

HENRY H. HOLT, President,	Muskegon.
DAVID ANDERSON,	Bear Lake Mills.
ADAM BEATTIE,	Ovid.
MARK S. BREWER,	Pontiac.
IRA H. BUTTERFIELD,	Lapeer.

J. WEBSTER CHILDS,	Ypsilanti
HENRY S. CLUBB,	Grand Haven
MOREAU S. CROSBY,	Grand Rapids
JAMES L. CURRY,	Canton
CHARLES V. DELAND,	East Saginaw
GEORGE M. DEWEY,	Hastings
RALPH ELY,	Albion
PHILIP H. EMERSON,	Battle Creek
JAMES M. GOODELL,	Corunna
EDGAR L. GRAY,	Newaygo
HENRY H. HINDS,	Stantonia
EDWIN B. ISHAM,	Negaunee
NATHAN G. KING,	Brooklyn
JOHN N. MELLEN,	Romulus
CHARLES E. MICKLEY,	Adrian
WILLIAM H. C. MITCHELL,	East Traverse City
JONAS H. MCGOWAN,	Coldwater
JAMES M. NEASMITH,	Schoolcraft
ABRAHAM C. PRUTZMAN,	Three Rivers
DAVID M. RICHARDSON,	Deerfield
LEVI SPARKS,	Buchanan
WILLIAM STODDARD,*	Litchfield
JOHN J. SUMNER,	Lambert
WILLIAM C. SUTTON,	Deerfield
FREDRICK L. WELLS,	Port Huron
WILLIAM B. WESSON,	Ida
HARRISON H. WHEELER,	Vassar
MARK D. WILBER,	

JAMES H. STONE, Secretary, Kalamazoo.

WILLIAM P. BURDICK, Sergeant-at-Arms, Saginaw.

* Died 1878.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Speaker,	Adrian.
FRANCIS ACKLEY,	St. Charles.
SULLIVAN ARMSTRONG,	Newaygo.
FREDERICK G. BAILEY,	Vernon.
IRA H. BARTHOLOMEW,	Lansing.
SAMUEL H. BLACKMAN,	Paw Paw.
EVAN J. BONINE,	Niles.
THOMAS H. BOTTOMLEY,	Capac.
EDWARD BREITUNG,	Negaunee.
EDWARD L. BRIGGS,	Grand Rapids.
JOHN C. BRUNSON,	Victor.
JOHN L. BUELL,	Menominee.
JAMES BURNS,	Detroit.
HORACE H. CADY,	Mt. Clemens.
JAMES CAPLIS,	Detroit.
JOHN CARTER,	Milford.
MERRITT N. CHAFEY,	Manistee.
WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,	Three Oaks.
ANDREW CLIMIE,	Leonidas.
THOMAS S. COBB,	Kalamazoo.
FREDERICK W. COLLINS,	Middleville.
PETER COOK,	Saline.
WILLIAM H. CURTIS,	Hanley.
DANIEL W. DINTURFF,	Fowlerville.
WILLIAM DRAKE,	Amboy.
JOHN F. DREW,	Jackson.
HENRY D. EDWARDS,	Detroit.
EBENEZER S. EGGLESTON,	Grand Rapids.
ISAAC A. FANCHER,	Mt. Pleasant.

THOMAS A. FERGUSON,	. . . . .	She
CONRAD FEY,	. . . . .	East Sag
SAMUEL M. GARFIELD,	. . . . .	Grand B
JAN W. GARVELINK,	. . . . .	Graafe
ARTHUR D. GILMORE,	. . . . .	Blis
LEVI N. GOODRICH,	. . . . .	Cor
HENRY GORDON,	. . . . .	Flat
CLAUDIUS B. GRANT,	. . . . .	Ann A
EDWARD H. GREEN,	. . . . .	Charl
JOHN GREUSEL,	. . . . .	De
ROBERT A. HAIRE,	. . . . .	Spring
WILLIAM HARRIS,	. . . . .	Rock
JAMES E. HAYWOOD,	. . . . .	Port
CHRISTIAN HERTZLER,	. . . . .
ALEXANDER HEWITT,	. . . . .	Hill
RICHARD M. HOAR,	. . . . .	Hou
ORCOTT V. HOSNER,	. . . . .	Fra
HENRY HOWARD,	. . . . .	Port
JOHN P. HOYT,	. . . . .
SHIVERICK KELLOGG,	. . . . .
GEORGE KIPP,	. . . . .	(
ALONZO S. KNAPP,	. . . . .	So
JACOB C. LAMB,	. . . . .
GEORGE LEWIS,	. . . . .
JAMES K. LOCKWOOD,	. . . . .
CHARLES D. LUCE,	. . . . .
MATTHEW MARKEY,	. . . . .
ELI R. MILLER,	. . . . .
RICHARD C. MILLER,	. . . . .
PRESTON MITCHELL,	. . . . .

CHARLES H. MORSE,	New Haven Centre.
MICHAEL J. NOYES,	Chelsea.
THOMAS O'DELL,	Williamsville.
FAYETTE PARSONS,	Burr Oak.
AARON PERRY,	Oakland.
ONESIMUS O. PIERCE,	Bedford.
DELIVERANCE S. PRIEST,	Romeo.
LAWRENCE T. REMER,	East China.
JOHN T. RICH,	Elba.
THOMAS C. RIPLEY,	Saginaw.
SOLON E. ROBINSON,	Marshall.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,	Pokagon.
ELIAS O. ROSE,	Big Rapids.
RODOLPHUS SANDERSON,	Battle Creek.
WINFIELD SCOTT,	Northville.
WILLIAM SESSIONS,	Ionia.
HENRY A. SHAW,	Eaton Rapids.
EMERY H. SIMPSON,	Hartford.
LEGRAND J. SMITH,	Addison.
JOHN J. SPEED,	Detroit.
GILBERT STRIKER,	Hastings.
HENRY F. THOMAS,	Allegan.
CHARLES C. THOMPSON,	Whitehall.
GEORGE W. VAN AKEN,	Coldwater.
ROWLAND S. VAN SCOY,	Maple Rapids.
ARNOLD WALKER,	Leslie.
BENJAMIN WALKER,*	Perry.
FREDERICK WALKER,	Mount Morris.
JOHN WALKER,	Cooper.
LEVI WALKER,*	Flint.

* Died 1878.

JACOB WALTON,	Adrian.
ASA K. WARREN,	Olivet.
CHARLES W. WATKINS,	Wayland.
ERWIN C. WATKINS,	Rockford.
HENRY B. WELCH,	Monroe.
ERASTUS J. WELKER,	Kinderhook.
THOMAS J. WEST,	Milburg.
AMOS R. WHEELER,	Benona.
WILLIAM H. WITHINGTON,	Jackson.
DANIEL WIXSON,	Lexington.
ELISHA ZIMMERMAN,	Pontiac.

DANIEL L. CROSSMAN, Clerk, Williamston.

EDWARD M. FITCH, Sergeant-at-Arms, Allegan.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

PUBLISHED IN MICHIGAN IN 1873.

ALLEGAN COUNTY.

Allegan Journal, weekly, Allegan.
 Allegan County Democrat, weekly, Allegan.
 Lake Shore Commercial, weekly, Saugatuck.
 Republic, weekly, Plainwell.
 News, weekly, Wayland.

ALPENA COUNTY.

Alpena County Pioneer, weekly, Alpena.
 Alpena Argus, weekly, Alpena.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

Traverse Bay Progress, weekly, Elk Rapids.

BARRY COUNTY.

Republican Banner, weekly, Hastings.
 Home Journal, weekly, Hastings.
 Barry County Republican, weekly, Middleville.

BAY COUNTY.

Chronicle and Journal, daily and weekly, Bay City.
 Tribune, daily and weekly, Bay City.
 Zeitung, weekly, Bay City.
 Wenona Herald, weekly, Wenona.
 Lumberman's Gazette, monthly, Bay City.

BENZIE COUNTY.

Frankfort Weekly Express, Frankfort.
 Benzie County Journal, weekly, Benzonia.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

Niles Republican, weekly, Niles.
 Niles Democrat, weekly, Niles.
 Berrien County Record, weekly, . . . Buchanan.
 St. Joseph Traveler, weekly, St. Joseph.
 St. Joseph Herald, weekly, St. Joseph.
 Benton Harbor Palladium, weekly, . . Benton Harbor.
 Michigan Teacher, monthly, Niles.

BRANCH COUNTY.

Coldwater Republican, weekly, Coldwater.
 Coldwater Reporter, weekly, Coldwater.
 Quincy Times, weekly, Quincy.
 Union City Register, weekly, Union City.
 Western Penman, monthly, Coldwater.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Battle Creek Journal, daily and weekly, . Battle Creek.
 Michigan Tribune, weekly, Battle Creek.
 Review and Herald, weekly, Battle Creek.
 Our Age, weekly, Battle Creek.
 Marshall Statesman, weekly, Marshall.
 Marshall Expounder, weekly, Marshall.
 Albion Mirror, weekly, Albion.
 Albion Recorder, weekly, Albion.
 Index, weekly, Homer.
 Register, weekly, Tekonsha.
 Health Reformer, monthly, Battle Creek.

Youth's Instructor, monthly, Battle Creek.
 Advent Tidings, monthly, Battle Creek.

CASS COUNTY.

Cass County Republican, weekly, Dowagiac.
 National Democrat, weekly, Cassopolis.
 The Vigilant, weekly, Cassopolis.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY.

Charlevoix Sentinel, weekly, Charlevoix.

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Cheboygan Weekly Independent, Cheboygan.

CLARE COUNTY.

The Register, weekly, Farwell.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Clinton County Republican, weekly, St. Johns.
 Clinton Independent, weekly, St. Johns.
 Ovid Register, weekly, Ovid.

DELTA COUNTY.

Escanaba Tribune, weekly, Escanaba.

EATON COUNTY.

Charlotte Republican, weekly, Charlotte.
 Democratic Leader, weekly, Charlotte.
 Bellevue Weekly Gazette, Bellevue.
 Eaton Rapids Journal, weekly, Eaton Rapids.
 Grand Ledge Independent, weekly, Grand Ledge.
 College Express, monthly, Olivet.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Flint Globe, weekly, Flint.
 Wolverine Citizen, weekly, Flint.

Genesee Democrat, weekly, Flint.
 Fenton Gazette, weekly, Fentonville.
 Fenton Independent, weekly, Fentonville.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

Traverse Bay Eagle, weekly, Traverse City.
 Grand Traverse Herald, weekly, Traverse City.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

Gratiot County Journal, weekly, Ithaca.
 St. Louis Herald, weekly, St. Louis.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

Jonesville Independent, weekly, Jonesville.
 Hillsdale Standard, weekly, Hillsdale.
 Hillsdale Democrat, weekly, Hillsdale.
 Hillsdale Business, weekly, Hillsdale.
 Rough Notes, weekly, Reading.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

Portage Lake Mining Gazette, weekly, Houghton.
 Northwestern Mining Journal, weekly, Hancock.

HURON COUNTY.

Huron County News, weekly, Port Austin.

INGHAM COUNTY.

Lansing State Republican, weekly, Lansing.
 Lansing Journal, weekly, Lansing.
 Ingham County News, weekly, Mason.
 Williamston Enterprise, weekly, Williamston.
 Leslie Herald, weekly, Leslie.

IONIA COUNTY.

Ionia Sentinel, weekly, Ionia.

Ionia Standard, weekly, Ionia.
 Advertiser, weekly, Portland.
 Advertiser, weekly, Hubbardston.
 Grand River Herald, weekly, Muir.

IOSCO COUNTY.

Iosco County Gazette, weekly, Tawas City.

ISABELLA COUNTY.

Isabella County Enterprise, weekly, . . . Mt. Pleasant.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson Citizen, daily and weekly, . . . Jackson.
 Jackson Patriot, daily and weekly, . . . Jackson.
 Concord News, weekly, Concord.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Kalamazoo Telegraph, daily and weekly, . . . Kalamazoo.
 Kalamazoo Gazette, weekly, Kalamazoo.
 Schoolcraft Despatch, weekly, Schoolcraft.
 Torchlight and Herald, fortnightly, . . . Kalamazoo.
 Michigan Freeman, monthly, Kalamazoo.

KENT COUNTY.

Grand Rapids Eagle, daily and weekly, . . Grand Rapids.
 Grand Rapids Times, daily and weekly, . . Grand Rapids.
 Grand Rapids Democrat, daily and weekly, . Grand Rapids.
 Lowell Journal, weekly, Lowell.
 Wolverine Clipper, weekly, Cedar Springs.
 Register, weekly, Rockford.

LAKE COUNTY.

Lake County Star, weekly, Chase.

LAPEER COUNTY.

Weekly Clarion, Lapeer.
 Democrat, weekly, Lapeer.

LEELANAW COUNTY.

Leelanaw Tribune, weekly, Northport.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Adrian Times and Expositor, daily and weekly, . . . Adrian.
 Adrian Press, daily and weekly, Adrian.
 Adrian Journal, weekly, Adrian.
 Auzeiger (German), weekly, Adrian.
 Hudson Post, weekly, Hudson.
 Hudson Gazette, weekly, Hudson.
 New Era, weekly, Morenci.
 Raisin Valley Record, weekly, Tecumseh.
 Tecumseh Herald, weekly, Tecumseh.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Livingston County Republican, weekly, . . . Howell.
 Livingston Democrat, weekly, Howell.
 Brighton Citizen, weekly, Brighton.

MACOMB COUNTY.

Mt. Clemens Monitor, weekly, Mt. Clemens.
 Mt. Clemens Press, weekly, Mt. Clemens.
 Mt. Clemens Reporter, weekly, Mt. Clemens.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

Manistee Times, weekly, Manistee.
 Manistee Standard,* weekly, Manistee.

* Two weekly newspapers of this name are published at Manistee,—one by FOWLER, the other by HOFFMAN.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Mining Journal, weekly, Marquette.

MASON COUNTY.

Mason County Record, weekly, Ludington.

Ludington Weekly Appeal, Ludington.

MECOSTA COUNTY.

Mecosta County Pioneer, weekly, Big Rapids.

The Magnet, weekly, Big Rapids.

MENOMINEE COUNTY.

Menominee Herald, weekly, Menominee.

Lumberman and Miner, weekly, Menominee.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

Midland Independent, weekly, Midland City.

Midland Times, weekly, Midland City.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe Commercial, weekly, Monroe.

Monroe Monitor, weekly, Monroe.

Dundee Enterprise, weekly, Dundee.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

Montcalm Herald, weekly, Stanton.

Greenville Independent, weekly, Greenville.

Greenville Democrat, weekly, Greenville.

Howard Record, weekly, Howard City.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

Muskegon Chronicle, weekly, Muskegon.

Muskegon News and Reporter, weekly, Muskegon.

Muskegon Gazette and Bulletin, weekly, Muskegon.

Whitehall Forum, weekly, Whitehall.
Michigan Lumberman, monthly, Muskegon.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

Newaygo Republican, weekly, Newaygo.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Pontiac Gazette, weekly, Pontiac.
Pontiac Bill Poster, weekly, Pontiac.
Holly Register, weekly, Holly.
Milford Times, weekly, Milford.
Rochester Era, weekly, Rochester.

OCEANA COUNTY.

Pentwater News, weekly, Pentwater.
Oceana Times, weekly, Pentwater.
Oceana County Journal, weekly, Hart.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

Lake Superior Miner, weekly, Ontonagon.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Osceola Outline, weekly, Hersey.
Ewart Review, weekly, Ewart.
Reed City Clarion, weekly, Reed City.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Grand Haven Herald, weekly, Grand Haven.
Grand Haven News, weekly, Grand Haven.
Independent, weekly, Spring Lake.
De Hope (Dutch), weekly, Holland.
De Grondwet (Dutch), weekly, Holland.
De Hollander (Dutch), weekly, Holland.
De Watcher (Dutch), semi-monthly, Holland.

SAGINAW COUNTY.

Saginaw Enterprise, daily and weekly, . . . East Saginaw.
 Saginaw Courier, daily and weekly, . . . East Saginaw.
 Saginaw Zeitung (German), weekly, . . . East Saginaw.
 Saginaw Republican, weekly, . . . Saginaw.
 Saginawian, weekly, . . . Saginaw.
 Chesaning Times, weekly, . . . Chesaning.

SANILAC COUNTY.

Sanilac Jeffersonian, weekly, . . . Lexington.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

Shiawassee American, weekly, . . . Corunna.
 Owosso Weekly Press, . . . Owosso.
 Owosso Crusader, weekly, . . . Owosso.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Port Huron Times, daily and weekly, . . . Port Huron.
 Port Huron Commercial, weekly, . . . Port Huron.
 St. Clair Republican, weekly, . . . St. Clair.
 Terra Firma, monthly, . . . Port Huron.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Weekly Mercury, . . . Constantine.
 Sturgis Journal, weekly, . . . Sturgis.
 Three Rivers Reporter, weekly, . . . Three Rivers.
 St. Joseph County Democrat, weekly, . . . Three Rivers.
 St. Joseph County Republican, weekly, . . . Centreville.
 Mendonian, weekly, . . . Mendon.

TUSCOLA COUNTY.

Tuscola Advertiser, weekly, . . . Caro.
 Tuscola County Pioneer, weekly, . . . Vassar.

VAN BUREN COUNTY.

Paw Paw Courier, weekly,	Paw Paw.
True Northerner, weekly,	Paw Paw.
Lawton Tribune, weekly,	Lawton.
Van Buren Republican, weekly,	Decatur.
Hartford Day Spring, weekly,	Hartford.
Weekly Journal,	Bangor.
Breedsville Messenger, weekly,	Breedsville.
South Haven Sentinel, weekly,	South Haven.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Ann Arbor Register, weekly,	Ann Arbor.
Michigan Argus, weekly,	Ann Arbor.
Peninsula Courier and Family Visitant, weekly,	Ann Arbor.
Chelsea Herald, weekly,	Chelsea.
Dexter Leader, weekly,	Dexter.
Manchester Enterprise, weekly,	Manchester.
Saline Review, weekly,	Saline.
Ypsilanti Commercial, weekly,	Ypsilanti.
Ypsilanti Sentinel, weekly,	Ypsilanti.
The Chronicle (University), semi-monthly,	Ann Arbor.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Detroit Post, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,	Detroit.
Detroit Tribune, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,	Detroit.
Detroit Free Press, daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,	Detroit.
Daily Union, daily and weekly,	Detroit.
Daily Evening News, daily and weekly,	Detroit.
Michigan Journal (German), daily and weekly,	Detroit.
Michigan Volksblatt (German), daily and weekly,	Detroit.
Daily Abend Post (German), daily and weekly,	Detroit.

Commercial Advertiser and Michigan Home Journal,
 weekly, Detroit.
 Journal of Commerce, weekly, Detroit.
 Mechanic and Inventor, weekly, Detroit.
 Western Home Journal, weekly, Detroit.
 Michigan Farmer, weekly, Detroit.
 Mystic Star, monthly, Detroit.
 Yankee Land, monthly, Detroit.
 Review of Medicine, monthly, Detroit.
 Peninsular Journal of Medicine, monthly, Detroit.
 American Observer, monthly, Detroit.
 Song Journal, monthly, Detroit.
 Northville Record, weekly, Northville.
 Wyandotte Enterprise, weekly, Wyandotte.

WEXFORD COUNTY.

Wexford County Pioneer, weekly, Sherman.
 Clam Lake News, weekly, Clam Lake.

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

DEPOSITED IN THE CORNER-STONE OF THE TERRITORIAL CAPITOL, ERECTED AT DETROIT IN 1823.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA.

Canada was first taken possession of by the French in 1608.

Detroit became an important military post, garrisoned by the French, in 1683, being one of an extended chain of military posts established by the French in North America.

With other possessions of the French in this part of North America, Detroit was surrendered by that power to the King of Great Britain, by the Treaty of Paris, 1763.

By the Treaty of Peace, September 3d, 1783, it was recognized by the British Government as an integral part of the United States of America.

And in pursuance of the Treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, it was taken possession of by General ANTHONY WAYNE, in the name of the United States of America, July, 1796.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS WHO PRESIDED WHEN LAY-
ING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE COURT-HOUSE IN
THE CITY OF DETROIT, SEPT. 22, A. L. 5823.

GRAND LODGE, TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

R. W. Bro. WHITNEY,	Grand Master.
RISDON,	Deputy Grand Master.
SMYTH,	Past Master.
SCHWARZ,	Senior Grand Warden.
H. I. HUNT,	Junior Grand Warden.
J. ABBATT,	Grand Treasurer.
C. S. PAYNE,	Grand Secretary.
C. JACKSON,	Senior Grand Deacon.
J. MOORS,	Junior Grand Deacon.
ROWLAND,	Grand Marshal.
WOODWORTH,	Grand Marshal.
FLETCHER,	Grand Chaplain.
SHERWOOD,	Grand Tiler.

The following coins were contained in the box :

	DATE.
Silver \$1.00,	1798.
Silver 50c.	1818.
Silver 25c.	1805.
Silver 10c.	1807.
Copper 1c.	1818.
Copper $\frac{1}{2}$ c.	1805.

Also a copy of the "Masonic Mirror and Symbolic Chart,"
"presented to Monroe Chapter No. 1, by Comp. J. L. WHITING,
June 14th, A. L. 5821."

THE END.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1874.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,

Lansing, September 30th, 1874.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Michigan :

GENTLEMEN—The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit herewith their fourth Annual Report, pursuant to the requirements of law.

The corner-stone of the new Capitol was laid on the 2d day of October, 1873, under the auspices of a committee appointed in conformity with the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 16, approved April 24th, 1873. A full report of the ceremony was published by the committee.

One thousand and four lineal feet of the limestone first base course were set last fall, and two hundred and ten and three-quarters thousand brick laid in the sub-basement walls, after which the work upon the building was closed for the season. The preparation of cut stone and delivery of stone and brick continued through the winter.

An examination of the works in the spring showed that but little damage had been sustained in consequence of the severe winter weather, and such parts of the brick and stone work as had been injured by the frost were removed.

The work was resumed early in April, during which month the foundation and first base course were completed, bricklaying continued, and the setting of the cut sandstone commenced.

The work has been pushed forward with commendable vigor on the part of the contractors, and has been in all respects of a most satisfactory character. The walls have reached an uniform height of about thirty feet above the grade line, and are ready to receive the first story cornice.

Of the quality of the stone work, it is proper to state that every stone has exactly fitted into the place designed for it, in no single instance requiring the application of a tool after leaving the stonecutter's hand. The stone used, which is procured from the Amherst, Ohio quarries, is of very superior quality, and is submitted to a rigid inspection when received, and again after its preparation for the wall.

The iron beams and girders for the first floor were all set during the months of July and August.

The laying of the brick floor-arches was commenced in September, and is still in progress. The season has been unusually favorable for building, but a

single instance having occurred where the work was suspended an entire day in consequence of bad weather. No accident has occurred since the commencement of the work, resulting in serious injury to the workmen or damage to materials.

The sum of \$10,265 35 has been expended since the commencement of the work for extra labor and materials. This expenditure is confined almost entirely to the foundation walls. At the north and south ends of the building, as well as the centre (the location of the dome), in the preparation of the foundation trenches indications of quicksand were developed, and upon excavating to a greater depth (which was deemed advisable and recommended by the architect), small strata, leading to larger pockets of quicksand were found, which were entirely removed, and the spaces filled with concrete and block limestone. A running spring was also found near the centre of the main front foundation wall, which was similarly treated.

In consequence of the uncertain nature of the ground, the Board, upon the recommendation of the architect, decided to increase the foundation of the dome, both in depth and breadth. The concrete foundation was consequently increased to fifteen feet in width by five feet in depth, and a corresponding increase made in the width of the block limestone footing-courses.

The following table includes all extras to the present time:

Excavation*	\$873 56
Concrete*	6,672 56
Block limestone*	2,507 43
Drain tile†	71 40
Cast iron lintel‡	140 40
Total.....	\$10,265 35

Since completing the foundation, there have been no extras, and none of any considerable amount are anticipated hereafter, except such as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to order.

It will be necessary for the Legislature, at the approaching session, to provide for the apparatus for the ventilation and steam heating of the building, for which, in the opinion of the board, the sum of seventy thousand dollars will be adequate. The Commissioners intend, during the coming winter, to visit several public buildings of recent erection, for the purpose of examining the various systems of steam heating and ventilation, with a view to the adoption of a plan, which by its economy in fuel and general successful operation, shall commend itself as the best for the new Capitol.

Since the commencement of their labors, the Commissioners have devoted much attention to the various systems of roofing adopted for public buildings, with a view to securing for the Capitol a permanent roof, not likely to require frequent repairs. In a climate subject to so great extremes of heat and cold, it is difficult, in consequence of the expansion and contraction of the ordinary metals used, to prevent the roof becoming leaky and consequently endangering the interior finish of the building. To guard against this difficulty, the commissioners desire to make use of the metal and system of construction least liable to be affected by climatic changes.

* Required on account of increased depth of trenches.

† To drain spring under east wall.

‡ To increase strength of arch over armory door in basement.

The specifications provide that the roof shall be covered with "No. 18 wire-gauge galvanized iron, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch corrugation." From personal inspection of the roofs of other public buildings, and correspondence with experienced builders, the Commissioners are convinced, that, for the reasons above stated, and to avoid the constant dripping occasioned by the condensation of the moisture in the atmosphere, tin laid upon brick arches should be substituted for galvanized iron, for although the cost of a roof so constructed is greater, true economy warrants its adoption. They would, therefore, recommend that the sum of ten thousand dollars should be appropriated by the Legislature, to provide for such changes as may be decided upon.

The Commissioners recommend a change in the steps leading to the main portico at the east front, which, if made, will render the same more easy of approach and ascent, and will greatly increase the beauty, and add character to the general appearance of this portion of the building. Drawings showing the proposed change have been prepared by the architect, and may be seen at the office of the Commissioners. To make the proposed change in the steps, as appears by the architect's estimate, would require an appropriation of nine thousand two hundred dollars.

These suggestions are respectfully submitted to your honorable body, for such action as you may deem best, without further recommendation from the Board than the remarks accompanying each change proposed.

FINANCIAL.

The Legislature, by Act No. 67 of the Laws of 1871 (approved March 31, 1871) appropriated \$30,000 00 for the erection of a building "for the use and accommodation of the different State departments, during the construction of a new Capitol;" also, the sum of \$10,000 00 "for expenses in procuring plans, specifications, and estimates for the temporary building and a new Capitol," from which amount the commissioners, whose appointment was provided for in this act, were authorized to pay not exceeding \$4,000 00 as premiums for plans presented.

The act as amended by Act No. 4 of the extra session of 1872 (approved March 19, 1872), appropriated the sum of \$1,200,000 00, to wit.: \$100,000 00 for the year 1872, \$200,000 00 for each of the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876, and \$300,000 00 for the year 1877, for the construction of the Capitol and expenses incident to its erection.

At the same session, the sum of \$693 94 was appropriated to meet a deficiency in the erection of the temporary offices. These appropriations have been disposed of as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

1. Appropriation \$30,000 00.

DEBIT.

1871.		
Mar. 31.	To appropriation for temporary State Offices, Sec. 6, Act 67, Laws of 1871.....	\$30,000 00
		<u>\$30,000 00</u>

2. Appropriation \$693 94.

DEBIT.

1872.		
Mar. 25.	To appropriation for deficiency temporary State Offices, Act 15, Laws 1872.....	\$693 94
		<u>\$693 94</u>

3. Appropriation \$10,000 00.

DEBIT.

1871.		
Mar. 31.	To appropriation for plans, expenses, premiums, etc.....	\$10,000 00

\$10,000 00

4. Appropriation \$100,000 00 for 1872.

DEBIT.

1872.		
Sept. 30.	To balance of appropriation of \$10,000 under Section 7, Act 67, Laws of 1871.....	\$1,076 61
	To appropriation Sec. 7, Act 4, 1872.....	100,000 00

\$101,076 61

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

7

1. Appropriation \$30,000 00.

CREDIT.

1871.			
Dec. 31.	By paid P. C. Ayres & Son, contractors, on estimates No. 1 to No. 8.	\$28,633	94
	By paid Detroit Safe Co. for vault doors, and on account of iron lining to vault of State Treasurer.....	1,366	06
		<u>\$30,000</u>	<u>00</u>

2. Appropriation \$693 94.

CREDIT.

1872.			
Mar. 31.	By paid Detroit Safe Co. balance due for iron lining for vault of State Treasurer.....	\$693	94
		<u>\$693</u>	<u>94</u>

3. Appropriation \$10,000 00.

CREDIT.

Mar. 31, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1872.	By paid plans, architectural services, and superintendence temporary State Offices.....	\$1,431	65
	By paid premiums for designs for new Capitol.....	3,500	00
	By advertising and printing account of temporary State Offices....	69	90
	By advertising and printing account of new Capitol.....	1,387	26
	By per diem and expenses of Governor and Commissioners from April 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872.....	1,484	69
	By salary of Secretary from May 6, 1871 to Sept. 1, 1872.....	642	05
	By expenses for photographs of plans and for services of experts estimating cost of construction of Capitol.....	170	00
	Stationery, postage, telegrams, express charges, and incidental office expenses.....	237	84
	By balance transferred to appropriation for 1872.....	1,076	61
		<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>00</u>

4. Appropriation \$100,000 00 for 1872.

CREDIT.

1872.			
Dec. 31.	By paid N. Osburn & Co on account of construction of new Capitol, estimates No. 1 to 3.....	\$19,153	49
	By salary of architect April 1 to Sept. 30.....	2,000	00
	By salary of secretary Sept. 1 to Nov. 30.....	300	00
	By incidental office expenses.....	64	25
	By balance to appropriation for 1872.....	79,558	87
		<u>\$101,076</u>	<u>61</u>

5. Appropriation \$200,000 00 for 1873.

DEBIT.

1873.		
Jan. 1.	To unexpended balance of appropriation for 1873.....	\$79,558 87
Sept. 30.	To appropriation Sec. 7, Act 4, 1872.....	200,000 00

\$279,558 87

6. Appropriation \$200,000 00 for 1874.

DEBIT.

1874.		
Jan. 1.	To unexpended balance of appropriation for 1873.....	\$128,898 97
Sept. 30.	To appropriation Sec. 7, Act. No. 4. 1872.....	200,000 00

\$328,898 97

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

5. Appropriation \$200,000 00 for 1873.

CREDIT.

1873.

By paid N. Osburn & Co. on account of construction of new Capitol, estimates No. 4 to 16.....	\$147,848
By per diem and expenses of Governor and Commissioners from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1873.....	618
By salary of architect last quarter 1872, and for year 1873.....	5,000
By salary of secretary Nov. 30, 1872, to Dec. 31, 1873.....	1,300
By paid secretary, under joint resolution No. 11, 1873, for back services.....	200
By salary of assistant superintendent.....	1,326
By printing, binding, stationery, postage, and incidental expenses of office.....	218
By traveling expenses of secretary and assistant superintendent....	96
By paid surveyor for laying out building, and expert for examination of building stone.....	59
By balance to appropriation for 1874.....	123,896
	<u>\$279,556</u>

6. Appropriation \$200,000 00 for 1874.

CREDIT.

1874.

Sept. 30.

By paid N. Osburn & Co. account of construction new Capitol, estimates No. 17 to 25.....	\$185,869
By per diem and expenses of Governor and Commissioners from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874.....	526
By salary of architect Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....	3,000
By salary of assistant superintendent Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....	1,200
By salary of secretary Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....	900
By paid for inspection of brick, etc.....	75
By traveling expenses architect.....	98
By stationary, postage, telegrams, and incidental expenses of offices	74
By balance of appropriation unexpended Sept. 30, 1874.....	131,653
	<u>\$323,396</u>

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,
State Building Commissioners

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,

Lansing, September 30th, 1875.

To the Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—The Board of State Building Commissioners respectfully submit their fifth Annual Report, as required by law.

At the date of the last report, the walls of the new Capitol had reached an uniform height of about thirty feet, and were ready to receive the first story cornice. The contractors then expected before closing the season's work, to carry up the walls to the sill course for the windows of the second story. As the season continued very favorable for work after the point above named was reached, permission was given to the contractors to raise the walls of the south pavilion to the top of the second story, which was done, and the walls were then covered for the winter.

In the month of December, 1874, the commissioners visited the cities of Toronto, Albany, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the various systems adopted in those cities for the construction of metal roofs, and investigating the heating and ventilation of public buildings, with a view to securing for the new Capitol a thoroughly fire-proof, water-tight, and durable roof, and a perfect system of heating and ventilation. They examined a large number of public buildings, and, from their observations, decided to cover the roof of the Capitol with tin, after first preparing for the same a suitable foundation of brick arches and concrete; and in the heating and ventilation to make use of low-pressure steam apparatus. They consequently reported the above conclusions to the legislature of the present year, and recommended an appropriation of seventy thousand dollars for the heating and ventilating apparatus, and ten thousand dollars for the proposed change in the roof. They also recommended to the legislature a change in the steps leading to the east or main portico, which would require an appropriation of nine thousand two hundred dollars. In compliance with these recommendations, the legislature, by act No. 9, approved Feb. 16, 1875, appropriated \$70,000 00 for the heating and ventilating apparatus, and the further sum of

\$30,000 00 for proposed changes in the roof, the steps to the east, north, and south porticoes, and the interior finish of the building.

The legislature, by Act No. 114, approved April 23, 1875, directed the board to employ stone in the construction of the cornice and balustrade of the building, instead of galvanized iron, as had been provided by the plans and specifications; and to carry out the provisions of the act, appropriated the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars.

The legislature further directed, by Act No. 102, approved April 22, 1875, that the Board should make use of copper "produced within the State of Michigan" for covering the roof of the Capitol, and appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of the same, with the proviso that "pure sheet copper be furnished to the State at a cost not exceeding twenty-five and one half cents per pound."

As the carrying into effect of the various changes directed by the Legislature, was by them left to the discretion of the Commissioners, the Board decided to adopt all the changes, provided the appropriations for the same should be found sufficient for the several purposes named. The contractors were therefore requested to submit proposals for furnishing the materials and doing the work required.

- 1st. For the proposed changes in the roof;
- 2d. For the proposed changes in the east steps;
- 3d. For the proposed changes in the north and south steps;
- 4th. For constructing the cornice and balustrade of stone, instead of galvanized iron.

By the terms of the original contract between the State and Messrs. N. Osburn & Co., the commissioners are empowered to direct any changes in the construction of the building which in their opinion may appear proper, and it is further provided that the additional cost or reduction (if any) occasioned by such changes shall be in the same proportion as for similar work and materials provided for in the schedule of the contractors.

After a careful estimate of the cost of the proposed changes, the same was determined and agreed upon between the commissioners and contractors, as follows:

1. For changes in the roof.....	\$6,297 51
2. " " east steps.....	8,869 91
3. " " north and south steps.....	7,038 04
Leaving of the appropriation of \$30,000 00.....	7,794 54
applicable for changes in interior finish.	
	<hr/> \$30,000 00

To make the proposed change in the cornice and balustrade, substituting Amherst sandstone for galvanized iron in its construction, and adhering strictly to the plans furnished by the architect for the same, it was ascertained would involve an expenditure of over \$77,000 00, exceeding by more than \$12,000 00 the appropriation made by the Legislature for this purpose; it was therefore decided by the Commissioners, after consultation with the architect, to omit seventy-two of the one hundred and four urns provided in the plans for the balustrade, and to substitute therefor stone plinth blocks, ten inches in height.

In all other respects the cornice and balustrade will be of the design shown upon the original drawings; and while a considerable amount is saved to the State by the omission named, thirty-two of the urns, located at the most important points, are retained, and the beauty of the building is not materially diminished.

The Commissioners have entered into an agreement with the contractors for the substitution of stone for iron in the cornice and balustrade, with the modifications noted, for the sum of \$65,000 00, being the amount appropriated for that purpose.

The appropriation of \$10,000 00 for a copper roof could not be made available by the Board, for, while the amount appropriated by the act was sufficient for the purpose, the proviso therein contained, "that pure sheet copper be furnished to the State, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five and one-half cents per pound," rendered the purchase of the copper illegal, the limit named being about three-fourths the market value of the metal. The Houghton Copper Works, the only company in the State prepared to furnish the copper, proposed to supply the required quantity at thirty-one cents per pound, this being two cents per pound less than New York quotations, at the time the offer was made.

The roof will be covered with tin of the best quality, thoroughly painted on both sides, and constructed in the most approved manner, will be strictly fire-proof, and will, in the opinion of the Board, perform the service required for many years without repairs.

Work was resumed upon the walls of the Capitol by the contractors on April 19th, and vigorously continued to the present time, with no interruptions except the necessary delay occasioned by the raising of the derricks.

The work, as heretofore, has been of a most satisfactory character, and the materials employed in construction the best of their various kinds obtainable.

The walls will be nearly completed the present season, but owing to changes made in the cornice and balustrade, and the additional time required to procure and cut the stone for the same, it is not probable that the roof will be put on before spring.

Plans and specifications were prepared for the steam heating and ventilation of the building, and an advertisement issued by the Board, soliciting proposals for the same, to be submitted on July 28th. On the day named proposals were received from five parties, but being all of them, in the opinion of the Board, too high, in the exercise of the right reserved in their advertisement, they rejected all the bids, and decided to re-open the competition. They have since revised and amended the plans and specifications and again advertised for proposals, to be submitted on the 23d of November.

EXTRAS.

During the year, accounts have been allowed to the contractors for extra material and labor, amounting in the aggregate to \$362 67. Of this amount \$180 00 was paid for increasing the thickness of the iron doors for ten fire-proof vaults to one-half inch in thickness, the specifications for the same having provided for doors of one-quarter inch iron. The remaining \$182 67 was all for iron work, used in various parts of the building for the purpose of giving greater strength to the several portions of the work where it was employed.

FINANCIAL.

The disbursements during the fiscal year authorized by the Board are as follows:

Paid N. Osburn & Co. for construction—on contract.....	\$197,090 49
“ “ “ extras.....	362 67
“ “ “ stone cornice.....	11,887 96
Printing, advertising, etc., account steam heating.....	185 58
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners.....	1,191 25
Salary and traveling expenses of architect.....	4,084 50
“ “ “ Secretary.....	1,250 65
Salary of Assistant Superintendent.....	1,600 00
Paid for inspection of brick, etc.....	200 00
Printing, binding, stationery, postage, etc.....	74 46

\$217,927 56

The amount of the appropriations for construction, salaries, etc., available to Jan. 1, 1876, is.....	\$700,000 00
Of which there has been expended.....	562,126 64

Amount unexpended of original appropriation.....	\$137,873 36
Appropriation for years 1876 and 1877.....	500,000 00

	\$637,873 36
Amount required to complete original contract.....	603,833 32

Balance applicable to salaries, expenses, extras, etc.,.....	\$34,040 04
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Of the appropriation for change in cornice.....	\$65,000 00
There has been expended on account of the same.....	11,887 96

Balance unexpended.....	\$53,112 04
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Of the appropriation for steam heating, etc.,.....	\$70,000 00
There has been expended.....	185 58

Balance unexpended.....	\$69,814 42
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BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

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The balances of the several appropriations are as follows :

For construction expenses, etc.....	\$637,873 36
Stone cornice and balustrade.....	53,112 04
Steam heating and ventilating.....	69,814 42
Roof, steps, and interior finish.....	30,000 00

Total.....	\$790,799 82
Amount expended for same purposes as detailed above.....	574,200 18

Total appropriations for all purposes.....	\$1,365,000 00
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E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,
State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1876.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS,

Lansing, September 30th, 1876.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit herewith their sixth Annual Report, as required by law.

At the date of the last report, the walls of the building were nearly completed, and a portion of the cornice had been set.

The walls are now finished, with the exception of the principal central pediment—facing the east, and this will doubtless be completed during the month of October.

It was the desire and expectation of the Commissioners that the entire building should have been placed under roof and fully enclosed before the present time, but this has been prevented, as stated by the contractors, by the delay of the iron works in furnishing the iron required for the roof. It is, however, confidently expected that the roof will be completed and the building properly protected against winter, in time to prevent any injury from the action of the elements.

The boiler and fuel room at the north end of the building has been nearly completed, and will be occupied during the coming winter for warming such portions of the building as may be necessary on account of the work to be done therein.

Several important changes in construction of various parts of the work have been adopted by the Board during the year.

On October 26th, the Board contracted with Messrs. N. Osburn & Co., contractors, for placing on the building a first-class tin roof, over a suitable foundation of brick arches, concreted over to an even surface and sheathed with boards, at an increased cost over the galvanized iron roof originally specified, of \$6,297.51, and subsequently, upon the recommendation of the architect, corrugated iron was substituted for brick in the construction of the arches, no expense being incurred by the change.

In order to carry out successfully the plan adopted for warming and ventilating the building, it was found necessary to increase the height of the sub-basement, to afford the necessary space for steam pipes, etc., and access to them when desired.

The Board therefore decided, upon the recommendation of the architect, to excavate the entire cellar bottom to the depth of a foot, to place upon the same a pavement of concrete, covered with a plastering of cement, and to raise the basement floor seven inches, thus rendering the height of the sub-basement about six feet. In making this change the entire construction of the basement floor was altered, iron beams being substituted for heavy brick arches in order to secure a greater height for the story.

On February 3d, the Board concluded an agreement with Messrs. N. Osburn & Co., contractors, for the above change in accordance with drawings prepared by the architect, at a net cost of \$7,996.62, which additional expense, as will be observed elsewhere in the report, will be very nearly offset by other changes in the construction of the basement floor.

It was also decided advisable to reduce the height of the ceiling of the Supreme Court room from twenty-six to twenty-four feet, and an agreement was made on June 28th with the contractors, for the change at a cost of seventy-five dollars.

In the original plans provision had been made for leaving in the flues the proper openings for grates, should they at any time be required, for each of the following rooms, viz.: the Auditor General's private office, deputy's office and business office, the State Treasurer's private office and working office, the Governor's private office and reception room, and the Legislative post-office. The Board deeming it expedient, directed the architect to provide that openings should also be left, for grates, to be provided at any future time for each of the legislative halls.

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

On November 23d, the Board having previously amended and perfected their plans and specifications for the steam heating and ventilation of the building, again received bids for the same.

In response to an advertisement of the Board issued on the 29th of September, nine persons and firms submitted proposals to furnish the necessary apparatus and do the work required by the specifications, as follows:

1. Crane, Breed & Co., of Cincinnati, O., for.....	\$68,493 00
2. Crane Bro's. Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, for.....	62,886 00
3. Sam'l I. Pope & Co., of Chicago, for.....	82,277 00
4. Andrew Harvey & Son, of Detroit, for.....	* 63,857 59
5. Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore, Md., for.....	68,601 94
6. Angell & Blake Manufacturing Co. of New York, for.....	59,780 52
7. Walworth Manufacturing Co. of Boston, for.....	59,313 04
8. James Clements & Co., of Bay City, Mich., for.....	† 69,388 86
9. M. Foreman, of Philadelphia, for.....	‡ 98,467 72

The proposal of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston, being the lowest submitted, was accepted by the Board, and a contract was duly entered into with them, for the sum named in their proposal, viz., \$59,313.04.

The contract requires that the work shall be sufficiently completed to heat the building for such purposes as may be required in the process of construct-

* With a proposal to deduct \$450.00 from the amount named, if allowed to use valves of their own manufacture.

† With a proposal to deduct \$1,350.00 if 3,000 feet of radiating surface should be omitted.

‡ Accompanied with two other proposals, with changes in manner of operations suggested, for the several sums of \$86,505.14 and \$61,470.00.

ing and completing the interior, by the 1st of November, 1876, and to be fully completed by the 1st of December, 1877, the contractors guarantying the successful and satisfactory operation of the entire works for the term of one year from its completion.

By reference to the report of the Board for 1875, it will be seen that all the proposals for the steam heating submitted upon a former occasion, were rejected by the Board, because they were deemed too high, and by re-opening the competition, a better character of work has been secured, beside a saving to the State of more than ten thousand dollars.

The Board subsequently decided to have the five steam boilers required for the purpose of heating, to be constructed of steel instead of iron as originally specified, and accepted the proposal of the Walworth Manufacturing Co. to furnish the same at an additional cost of three hundred dollars for the five boilers.

ELECTRICIAN WORK.

The Board after a thorough examination of the application of electricity for lighting the gas in public buildings of modern construction, decided its introduction into the new Capitol to be desirable as a matter not only of convenience but of economy also. By the employment of electricity, any number of burners without regard to their accessibility, may be lighted in a moment, thereby saving a large consumption of gas, which by the old manner of lighting must be kept burning a long time before required for use, and saving also the constant services of at least one person, as by this means the gas may in a few moments be lighted or extinguished by a single person in all the principal chambers, and the dome.

On February 3d, the Board issued an advertisement, soliciting proposals, not only for the electric gas lighting, but for the operation by electricity also, of annunciators and call bells, by which the attention of the janitors and engineers may be called to any portion of the building desired. In response to this advertisement, on March 7th five proposals were submitted with specifications for doing the work, but as each electrician proposed a system entirely different from that of each of the others, and as the Board considered that in each case the amount of the bid was much in excess of the sum required for the proper performance of the service, it was deemed expedient to reject all the proposals submitted and to visit New York and other cities where the various systems are in use, in order, by personal examination to obtain a more perfect understanding of the merits of each, with a view to securing for the Capitol that which experience had demonstrated to be the most successful and economical in its operation.

In pursuance of this resolution, two members of the Board, accompanied by the architect and secretary, met at Detroit on April 28th and proceeded to New York, where they visited a large number of public buildings in which electric gas lighting had been employed for a longer or shorter period and with varied success. It was found, however, that the gas lighting in the public buildings of New York had mostly been introduced by two electricians and consequently was confined to their systems, but while in that city the Board was advised that other systems were employed in Philadelphia, and that several of the international exhibition buildings were at that time being prepared for lighting by systems differing from any which had been seen in New York, for which reason it was resolved to extend the investigations of the Board to that city. At both

cities the Commissioners met with experienced electricians, from whom they received much valuable information, materially assisting them in their labors.

After their return the system to be adopted for the Capitol was agreed upon, specifications were prepared for the same and proposals solicited for furnishing the necessary apparatus and putting the same in place ready for service.

On June 28th, two proposals for the electrician work were submitted, as follows:

1. Samuel Gardiner, of Washington, D. C., for..... \$6,768 62
2. The Western Electric Manufacturing Co. of Chicago, for..... 4,630 00

The proposal of the Western Electric Manufacturing Company was accepted by the Board, and a contract duly entered into with them on the terms of their proposal, which was less, by several thousand dollars, than any of the bids formerly submitted.

STATUARY FOR THE PEDIMENT.

On January 25th, L. T. Ives, Esq., of Detroit, at the request of the Governor, submitted to the Board a sketch prepared by him for a group of statuary designed to be placed in the central Eastern or principal pediment of the building.

Mr. Herman Wehner, of Bay City, had already prepared a model for the central figure of the group, by which Michigan is represented by a female figure in Indian costume, casting away the emblems of barbarism, a scalping knife and tomahawk, and taking up civilization and education as emblemized by a globe and collection of books at either hand. With this modification the Board adopted the sketch of Mr. Ives, whose generosity and artistic skill were acknowledged by the Commissioners by a resolution of thanks which was spread upon their records, and a copy of the same forwarded to Mr. Ives, for his gratuitous presentation of the sketch to the State.

A model in plaster of Paris was prepared by Mr. Wehner, to whose genius as a sculptor is due the perfection of features, proper expression, and graceful proportions of the figures forming the remainder of the group, which is now being cut by an experienced workman, and will be placed in position before the close of October.

The figure representing Michigan, as already described, stands in a position of invitation to Commerce at her right hand, represented by a female figure sitting upon a bale of merchandise and surrounded by appropriate commercial emblems, and to Agriculture at her left, also personated by a female, with the various implements and products of husbandry, while at the extreme ends of the group Mining and Lumbering are properly presented,—forming as a whole a beautiful collection, entirely original, and faithfully portraying Michigan and her varied interests.

INTERIOR FINISH.

By Section 2 of Act No. 9, Laws of 1875, \$30,000.00 was appropriated “for proposed changes in the roof, the steps to the east, north and south porticoes, and the interior finish of the building.” After making due provision for the proposed changes in the roof and steps, the sum of \$7,794.54 remained applicable to defraying the cost of changes in the interior finish. The original specifications provide that all corridors and apartments, except the Governor’s suite

of rooms and the private offices of the State officers, shall be finished in pine and grained to represent walnut.

The contractors have submitted a proposition to finish various parts of the building in walnut or other hard wood instead of pine, but although much time and attention have been devoted to the subject by the Board, no definite conclusion has yet been reached.

EXTRAS.

During the past year, \$1,043.52 has been allowed the contractors for extra labor and materials required in the construction of the building, for the following purposes:

For excavation and concrete in foundation of north boiler room, required on account of quicksand.....	\$441 00
For excavation and masonry in north boiler room required to increase height of room, one foot.....	386 52
For additional bases placed under corner urns of balustrade to give the same greater height.....	216 00
Total.....	\$1,043 52

In addition to this amount, \$11,330 27 has been allowed the contractors for materials and labor used in making the changes in the sub-basement, which amount, however, will be fully or very nearly offset by the omission of other material and labor embraced in the regular contract, but which will not be required, in consequence of the change referred to.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

By the provisions of Section 8 of Act No. 67, Laws of 1871, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated from the State Building fund, "to be used by the Board of State Building Commissioners in their discretion, in payment of all expenses in procuring plans, specifications and estimates for the building for Temporary State offices and for the new Capitol," and the section further provides that "not exceeding \$4,000.00 of the above amount shall be paid by said Board in premiums for plans presented." Under the provisions of this section, \$1,750.15 was paid for plans, superintendence, advertising, salaries, per diem, etc., on account of the erection of the Temporary State Offices, and the greater portion of the remainder of the sum appropriated by the section referred to, was paid for similar expenses on account of the new Capitol, including \$3,500.00 paid in premiums for designs in accordance with the provisions of the section.

At the extra session of 1872 the Act referred to was amended by Act No. 4, Section 10 of said amending Act providing that the entire cost of the building, "including payment of architect, superintendence, and other expenses incident to the same and authorized by this Act," should be limited to the sum of \$1,200,000.00. The Act, however, did not amend or repeal Section 8 of the Act of 1871, under the provisions of which, the payments which had already been made, had been charged against the appropriation of \$10,000.00 provided in that section. (See Auditor General's reports, 1871 and 1872, page 12 of appendix of each.) The Act of 1872 was construed by the Auditor General as repealing by implication so much of Section 8 of Act 67 of 1871, as related to the new Capitol Building, and the amounts which had already been charged

against the same for premiums, advertising, estimates, etc., were transferred by him and charged against the appropriation of \$1,200,000.00, as expenses incident to the construction of the Capitol.

The Commission is to some extent embarrassed by the transfer referred to, as in letting the contract for the erection of the Capitol, it was their intention to be governed strictly by the provisions of the acts under which they were operating, and to authorize no expenditure for which provision had not previously been made.

In awarding the contract to Messrs. N. Osburn & Co. to erect and complete the building for \$1,144,057.20, it was believed by the Board that the remainder of the appropriation, \$55,942.80, with the small balance remaining of the appropriation under Section 8 of Act 67 of 1871, would amply provide for the payment of all salaries, per diem, and other incidental expenses, as well as for any extras, which in the progress of the work should be found to be indispensable to the perfection of the structure, the building of which had been committed to them.

The Commissioners did not suppose that the expenditures authorized by the section referred to, and made and properly charged against the appropriation of \$10,000.00, previous to the amendment of the act in 1872, would be taken out of the subsequent appropriation of \$1,200,000.00 placed at their disposal by the provisions of the amended act.

They therefore respectfully request such legislation as will secure the re-transfer of the sum of \$8,249.85, already appropriated, that the same may be used by the Board in its discretion, for the purposes for which it was originally appropriated.

By Act No. 9, of the Laws of 1875, an appropriation was made "for the purpose of purchasing and putting in the new Capitol building the necessary boilers and other apparatus for warming and ventilating the said building;" also "for proposed changes in the roof, the steps to the east, north, and south porticoes, and the interior finish of said building." Section 3 of said Act provides that the Auditor General shall incorporate the amount appropriated as above in the State tax for the years 1876 and 1877, and Section 4 authorizes the Auditor General to advance from the General Fund such portions of the amount provided to be raised by the tax of 1876 as may be required by the Board of State Building Commissioners for the purposes named. As the entire appropriation will be required during the year 1877, it is respectfully suggested that the act shall be so amended by the Legislature as to authorize the Auditor General to advance the entire appropriation or such part thereof as may be required, from the General Fund, which was doubtless the intention of the Legislature when the act was passed.

As it is probable that the session of the Legislature of 1877 will be the last one prior to the completion of the building, a statement has been prepared showing the condition of the appropriation, and an estimate of the probable requirements of the Board, in order that there may be no delay or obstruction in the work, and that the building may be ready for occupancy before another Legislature shall convene.

The statement shows an estimated deficiency of \$16,286.74, besides the contract for the electrician work, for which the sum of \$4,630.00 will be required, making an aggregate deficiency of \$20,916.74. The Board therefore respectfully recommends, in order to provide against all emergencies, that the sum of \$25,000.00, or so much thereof as may be required by said Board for the com-

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

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pletion of the building, may be appropriated out of the State Building Fund, and made available during the year 1877.

CONDITION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDING STATE CAPITOL, AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1876.

Amount of contract for erecting and completing building.....	\$1,144,057 20
Extras to date.....	11,711 83
Changes in sub-basement, paid to date.....	11,330 27
	<hr/>
	\$1,167,099 30

ADJUSTED DEDUCTIONS.

Vault lining omitted.....	\$2,080 00
Brick arches in basement floor omitted.....	4,782 90
Tile floor in basement omitted.....	7,152 75
Plinths in balustrade omitted.....	1,125 88
	<hr/>
	\$15,141 53

This amount to be diminished by the deduction of the following items:

Required to complete sub-basement changes.....	\$1,449 25
Estimated cost of wood floor in basement.....	1,175 91
Cost of decreasing height of Supreme Court room.....	75 00
Additional iron work for roof.....	396 37 3,096 53
	<hr/>
Net deduction for omissions.....	\$12,045 00
Estimated cost of building, exclusive of changes ordered by the Legislature, and for which additional appropriations have been made.....	\$1,155,054 30
To this amount add incidental expenses to Sept. 30, 1876, as shown by exhibit.....	44,232 44
Estimated expenses for two years from Sept. 30, 1876.....	17,000 00
	<hr/>
Estimated cost of building including expenses.....	\$1,216,286 74
Amount of appropriations.....	1,200,000 00
	<hr/>
Estimated deficiency.....	\$16,286 74

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,
State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.
N. Osburn & Co., for construction, on contract.....		\$20,513 96	\$137,276 50	\$241,045 13	\$164,651 85	\$74,764 90	\$638,352 24
“ “ “ “ extra.....		169 13	8,412 83	709 30	280 22	11,136 42	20,737 90
“ “ “ “ stone cornice and balustrade.....					41,037 25	39,051 88	80,089 13
“ “ “ “ roof, steps, etc.....						6,914 07	6,914 07
Total payments to N. Osburn & Co.....		\$20,513 99	\$145,689 33	\$241,754 43	\$205,939 32	\$131,847 27	\$746,073 34
State Building Commissioners, per diem and expenses.....	\$790 10	\$900 55	\$613 10	\$1,395 49	\$411 70	\$751 11	\$4,483 05
E. E. Myers, Architect, salary.....		3,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	3,000 00	18,000 00
“ “ “ “ traveling expenses.....				133 50	88 40	173 35	395 25
“ “ “ “ extra allowance.....						2,900 00	2,900 00
O. Marble, Assistant Superintendent.....			1,370 10	1,600 00	1,600 00	1,200 00	5,770 10
A. L. Bours, Secretary.....	242 05	1,000 00	1,200 00	1,300 00	1,200 00	900 00	5,743 05
Premiums on designs and cost of estimates.....		3,620 00					3,620 00
Advertising, printing and binding.....	236 10	1,069 92	74 12	113 42	65 20	34 60	1,489 09
Stationery, postage and incidentals.....	85 50	133 27	253 75	150 00	232 50	246 26	807 40
Inspection of brick.....							300 00
Geo. A. Miesch & Bro., samples of glass work.....							232 50
H. Weber, modeling statuary for pediment.....						200 00	200 00
S. J. Cresswell, Jr., profes'l serv's and exp., cast-iron work.....					100 00		100 00
Sam'l Gardiner, “ “ “ “ electrician work.....						100 00	100 00
Total incidentals account, new State Capitol construction.....	\$1,413 75	\$9,423 74	\$7,511 07	\$8,506 41	\$7,863 15	\$9,515 32	\$44,232 44
Steam heating, etc.—Walworth Manufacturing Co. construction.....						\$27,269 72	\$27,269 72
“ “ “ “ E. E. Myers, professional services.....						1,600 00	1,600 00
“ “ “ “ Incidentals expenses.....					\$674 28	3 00	677 28
Total payments on account steam heating.....					\$674 28	\$28,872 72	\$29,547 00
Total payments, all classes.....							\$819,863 78

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1878.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS, }
Lansing, September 29, 1877. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor* :

SIR:—The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit herewith their seventh Annual Report, as required by law.

During the fiscal year just closed, all the walls of the building, together with the stone cornice and balustrade, have been completed, the north and west porticoes erected, and the main portico, looking eastward, commenced. The tin roof was completed shortly after the publication of the last report, with the exception of a small portion northeast of the dome, where an opening has been left to accommodate a derrick required for hoisting the heavy materials used in the construction of the dome. This derrick will be removed and the roof covered before winter.

The north boiler room has been fully completed and covered with a substantial flag pavement, and the work of excavation for the south boiler room has been commenced, and it is expected that the same will be fully completed before winter.

The iron ribs for the lower portion of the dome were put in place last spring, and it was confidently expected that the dome would be covered and the exterior fully completed before this time, but the contractors state that they have been delayed in the receipt of the materials for the same, but promise that the dome shall be enclosed before winter, and that the lantern, which will extend sixty-seven feet above the top of the dome, will be constructed and completed early next spring.

The plastering and stucco work have progressed well, and are as far advanced as the progress of the building will admit.

The most of the floors of the offices and rooms have been laid, the window frames put in place, and the plate glass set for all the windows.

The galvanized iron ceilings in the Legislative Halls are completed and ready to receive the embossed plate glass panels, all of which have been prepared, and will be set as soon as the other work shall have suitably progressed.

The iron stairs located at the ends of the building and extending from the basement to the third story are completed, with the exception of the hand-rail. The main stairs on either side of the dome, and extending from the basement to the fourth story, which are also to be of iron, are not yet built, but will be put in place during the winter or early in the spring.

The corridors, vestibule and alcoves of the 1st, 2d, and 3d stories are all to be laid with marble tile, a portion of which has been received and will be laid early in the spring.

The Board having adopted the limestone from Sagetown, Illinois, for the steps and landings of the several porticoes, and a quantity of the same being received by the contractors for that purpose, and found to be inferior in quality to the sample furnished from the quarry, and of uneven color; on October 20th the order adopting this stone was revoked, and a resolution adopted substituting the best quality of Joliet limestone, of sub-aquatic strata, to be of thick rock, sawed; the order also requiring the stone to be of uniform color, and free from shales and other imperfections. This stone has been received and cut, and a large portion of it set, and is of a most satisfactory character.

In response to a request signed by all the State officers, the Board have introduced speaking tubes for communication between the several departments desiring them, at an expense of \$299.00.

The wood finish of the Supreme Court room, and the outer sides of the main entrance doors to the building, which in the original contract was to be of pine, grained to represent walnut, has been ordered to be of black walnut; the cost of this change having been provided for by an appropriation at the session of 1875, "for proposed changes in the interior finish."

The Board have also made a change in the quality of the hardware trimmings for the doors and windows for the principal portions of the building, adopting for that purpose, bronze goods instead of imitation bronze, as provided in the original contract; the necessary provision to meet the cost of this change having also been made by the Legislature of 1875.

EXTRAS.

The following amounts were allowed by the Board during the year, for work and materials furnished by the contractors, and not included in their contract.

For covering the roof with tarred roofing paper, preparatory to placing the tin on the same.....	\$369 60
For additional iron-work in construction of roof over library, to insure greater strength.....	396 37
Iron beams for support of additional tank, and labor putting same in place	121 64
Gas plumbing required on account of electrical lighting.....	382 10
Four additional plinths to increase height of urns in balustrade..	96 00
Change in construction and arrangement of circular stairs in State Library.....	80 00
Change in ceiling of Supreme Court room.....	75 00
Change in overflow pipes in boiler room.....	15 00
Total	<u>\$1,535 71</u>

The aggregate allowances for extras from the commencement of the work to date, in excess of deductions for work omitted, amount to \$10,885.54.

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

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FINANCIAL.

The payments certified by the board during the fiscal year have been as follows:

N. Osburn & Co., for construction on contract,	\$153,189 98
“ “ “ “ extras.....	2,686 46*
“ “ balance stone cornice.....	6,205 41
“ “ changes in roof, steps, etc...	24,277 25
<hr/>	
Total payments to N. Osborn & Co.....	\$186,359 10
Walworth Manufacturing Co. for steam heating and ventilating,	14,480 70
Waite & Williams, for speaking tubes.....	263 00
E. E. Myers, salary as Architect.....	4,000 00
O. Marble, salary as Assistant Superintendent.....	1,600 00
A. L. Bours, salary as Secretary.....	1,475 00
Per diem and expenses of Commissioners.....	717 50
E. E. Myers, traveling expenses.....	141 50
Incidental expenses of office, etc.†.....	73 39
<hr/>	
Total allowances during the year.....	\$209,110 19
Gross allowances of previous years as shown by last annual report	819,852 78
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Total allowances to Sept. 30, 1877.....	\$1,028,962 97
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From a carefully prepared estimate, the following amounts will be required to fully complete the building:

N. Osburn & Co., balance of contract and retained ten per cent.....	\$319,257 72
Walworth Manufacturing Co., balance of contract and retained ten per cent.....	18,195 80
N. Osburn & Co., extras (estimated).....	1,699 81
Contract for electrician work.....	4,630 00
“ “ speaking tubes—balance.....	39 00
Salaries and expenses (estimated).....	6,950 00
<hr/>	
	\$350,772 33
<hr/>	

The appropriations for construction and steam-heating, are as follows:

By Acts 67 of 1871, and 4 of 1872,—construction.....	\$1,200,000 00
“ Act 9 of 1875, for steam heating.....	70,000 00
“ Act 9 of 1875, for changes in steps, roof, etc.....	30,000 00
“ Act 114 of 1875, stone cornice and balustrade.....	65,000 00
“ Act 37 of 1877, for electrician work and deficiency	25,000 00
<hr/>	
Total appropriations.....	\$1,390,000 00
<hr/>	

* A part of this amount is offset by omission of work embraced in regular contract.

† This item includes all payments for printing, binding, stationery, postage, telegraphing, and other office expenses.

Total payments to date.....	\$1,028,962 97	
Required to complete the building.....	350,772 33	
Estimated cost of building when completed, including all expenses incident to its construction.....		\$1,379,735 30
Estimated surplus of appropriations.....		\$10,264 70

The estimated cost of the building when completed, including construction, steam-heating, electrician work, etc., but not including salaries and expenses, will be as follows:

Payments to date.....	\$974,445 86	
Required to complete building.....	343,832 33	
		\$1,318,268 19

Expenses incident to construction:—		
Expenses paid to date.....	\$54,517 11	
Estimated expenses till completion of building.....	6,950 00	
Total expenses		\$61,467 11

Ratio of expenses to cost of construction, a little less than four and two-thirds per cent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. GROSVENOR,
JAMES SHEARER,
ALEX. CHAPOTON,
State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*



MICHIGAN STATE CAPITOL.

INAUGURAL PROCEEDINGS,

AT THE

Dedication of the New Capitol

OF

MICHIGAN,

AT THE

CITY OF LANSING.

On the First day of January, 1879.

COMPILED PURSUANT TO A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE
LEGISLATURE BY

ALLEN L. BOURS,

Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners.

LANSING:

W. S. GEORGE & CO., PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

Concurrent Resolution.



Resolved (The House concurring), That the Secretary of the Board of State Building Commissioners be requested to compile and publish, without delay, 3,000 copies of the inaugural proceedings at the Capitol on the first day of January, 1879, for the use of the two Houses.

Adopted January 8th, 1879.

Invitations to Ex-Governors.

All the surviving ex-Governors were invited to be present and participate in the inaugural ceremonies; and all responded affirmatively, and were present, with the exception of ex-Governor McClelland, from whom was received the following:

“DETROIT, Dec. 26, 1878.

“HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, *Governor*:

“MY DEAR SIR:—Few things would give me more real pleasure than to be present at the opening of the new Capitol, but my physical inability, which still continues, forbids my accepting your kind invitation.

“Yours respectfully,

“R. McCLELLAND.”

Programme of Inaugural Exercises.

At a meeting of the Governor, and Boards of State Auditors, and Building Commissioners, held at the Capitol on the evening of Monday, December 23d, 1878, the following programme of exercises was adopted, and the committees below named appointed to arrange for carrying the same into effect.

1

Music by the Band.

2

Prayer by Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE.

3

The assemblage will be called to order by His Excellency,
CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor.

4

The Oath of Office will be administered to the Governor and
Lientenant Governor by the Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court.

5

Address by Ex-Governor ALPHEUS FELCH.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CAPITOL.

5

6

Address by Ex-Governor WILLIAM L. GREENLY.

7

Address by Ex-Governor AUSTIN BLAIR.

8

Address by Ex-Governor HENRY P. BALDWIN.

9

Address by Ex-Governor JOHN J. BAGLEY.

10

Reading of the report of the State Building Commissioners,
and presentation of the Capitol by
Hon. E. O. GROSVENOR, Vice-President of the Board.

11

Acceptance of the New Capitol by Gov. CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

12

Benediction by REV. T. P. PRUDDEN.

The exercises will commence in Representative Hall at 9½
o'clock A. M.

The Hall will be opened at 9 o'clock.

The floor of the House will be reserved for members of the
Legislature, each of whom will receive a card of admission
for himself and lady; and for present and past Governors, and

State Officers, the Judiciary, Military Officers, Members of State Boards, principal officer of each State Institution, and resident clergy, who will assemble in the Senate Chamber, and proceed from thence to Representative Hall.

In the evening the Capitol will be illuminated, and a reception given by the Governor in his rooms from 8 to 10 o'clock.

No refreshments will be served.

No special invitations will be issued, but every citizen of the State will be welcomed.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

HON. RALPH ELY,	HON. E. O. GROSVENOR,
HON. E. G. D. HOLDEN,	HON. JAMES SHEARER,
HON. W. B. MCCREERY,	HON. ALEX. CHAPOTON,
HON. B. F. PARTRIDGE.	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

HUBERT R. PRATT,	ALLEN L. BOURS,
CHARLES H. HODSKIN,	WILLIAM CROSBY,
LELAND H. BRIGGS.	

Inaugural Exercises.

The members of the Legislature of 1879 having taken their seats in the Representative Hall, accompanied by their wives and friends, the Governor and Ex-Governors of the State, past and present State officers, the Judiciary, and others included in the resolution of the committee, entered the Hall in procession and occupied the seats which had been provided for them, when at half past nine o'clock A. M. the exercises commenced with Music by the Knights Templar Band of Lansing;

PRAYER BY RT. REV. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE.

ALMIGHTY GOD, who livest for ever and ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion, and Thy kingdom from generation to generation; we, Thy people, whom Thou hast formed for Thyself, to show forth thy praise, adore Thee that Thy visitation doth preserve our spirits. As we recall the days that are passed of another year, we do most heartily acknowledge that goodness and mercy have followed us as in all the days of our life, that the God of our life has been the God of our health.

Gathered as citizens of this commonwealth, in the pride of our State name and honor, in the comfort of the peace and prosperity of all ways of life, in the enjoyment of active virtue

and religion, we read our lot in Thy will: Thy people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places.

Protected by the constitution of our country, magnified and made honorable in union with our sister States; in all the record of our past national life, all our present national welfare, and all the goodly prospect for our land; we recognize that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men.

As households and individuals, we acknowledge thy Fatherly goodness in the basket and the store,—around the heart, as we come in and go out.

We commend to Thy holy will the State of Michigan, its Governor and State officers. As on this day their oath of office is taken, may wisdom and strength from on high make its promise the pledge of honor to their name, and obligation to their term of office.

Look favorably on our schools and colleges,—guarding our education from vain pomp and show, party strife, selfish seeking; and directing it into the channels of mental power, political wisdom, benevolent purpose, and faith and obedience toward God.

Oh God of pity for the sinful and the sufferer, direct and further the thoughts of our hearts and the works of our hands in the punishment of vice and the provision for poverty. May we so visit the offender as to recover the man; so help the helpless as recognizing our brother, and remembering God the father of us all.

With Thy favor behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, the Cabinet, all Governors, Judges, officers and legislators, that all may discharge their respective

duties to the integrity of our civil institutions, the true welfare of the nation, and Thy honor and glory.

Let not party spirit take the place of patriotism; licentiousness be the abuse of liberty; superstition and unbelief the perversion of religious freedom.

Let our land be clean in Thy sight; its air not laden with the curse and blasphemy; its Lord's days not profaned; rioting and drunkenness, chambering and wantonness not found in its high places, or its low; its sanctuaries not polluted by error of creed or hypocrisy in worship.

"Except the Lord build the house, their labor is but lost that build it."

As we reverently assemble within these walls and in the chambers of our civil solemnities, we remember and repeat "the silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts;" and how men are "filled with the spirit of God, in wisdom, understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship; to devise curious works, to work in cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of wood, to make any manner of cunning work."

Praise to Thy name! that to-day we bring forth the headstone with shoutings.

We enter this building this day, the flag of our country waving over it, the symbol and seal of our State graven upon it, to consecrate it to law,—“whose seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the universe,” to legislation and civil business, having in keeping this wide and populous territory with grand living interests and undeveloped powers and treasures.

Let the chamber of high decision be the habitation of justice and judgment; the sure and safe refuge from ignorance and error.

In the halls of legislation, let no breathing of disloyalty be heard there; no word of faction, no pleading of mere party and sect; charity and courtesy the feeling and language of debate, and the daily record the wisdom of man and the welfare of the State.

The offices of State be sacred to that integrity that holds the public treasury as the individual's property, and the public business above private interest.

"We go hence as the shadow that departeth." "God be with us as he was with our fathers." Grace, mercy and truth be to those who shall stand in our places as rulers and citizens.

God bless our State, and let this house we have builded be from generation to generation the figure of her stability and excellency.

We own all blessings and we humbly ask all mercies through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost one God world without end. AMEN.

Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. AMEN.

The assemblage was then called to order by His Excellency Governor CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

The constitutional oath of office was administered by the Hon. James V. Campbell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to the Hon. Charles M. Croswell, Governor, and the Hon. Alonzo Sessions, Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Croswell then introduced the Hon. Alpheus Felch, of Washtenaw, as the oldest living ex-Governor and ex-State Senator.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR ALPHEUS FELCH.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The occasion which brings us together in this hall is one of no ordinary interest. It is the period designated by our State constitution when both executive and legislative power passes into new hands. The same popular will which entrusted it to their predecessors commits it now to the keeping of agents selected by the same popular suffrage, or renews its commission to the faithful and the true. It is the result of that glorious feature of a free representative government—choice of rulers by the sovereign will of the people—change of officials, with no change of principles by which they are to be guided—no revolution, no revolution.

We have just heard the administration of the official oath, in this presence, to the chief executive officer of the State. To me this inauguration is a most impressive scene. Ever since the establishment of our government—more than forty years ago—this same oath has been administered on every occasion of the incoming of a new administration. It imposes duties neither light nor trivial. The pledge to support the constitution in its true and broadest sense, and to perform faithfully the duties of the executive office, is the solemn assumption of

the highest responsibilities, and all feel the propriety of the solemn appeal to the Most High in assuming them. And while I listen to its measured words, I turn to you, my fellow-citizens, and seem to hear from the lips of every one in this great assembly the response, I too will support the constitution of the United States and of the State of Michigan, and, in my more humble sphere, will faithfully perform my duty to the commonwealth. And even from beyond the walls of the Capitol, from the lips of our fellow-citizens throughout the State, I seem to listen to the same impressive words joining in one common pledge to our country's welfare.

But this occasion presents other most interesting features. We enter to-day this new Capitol of our State. Hitherto the government may be said to have dwelt in tents—to-day it enters its permanent temple; and as its portals are thrown open to the several departments of the government, and we congratulate ourselves on the auspicious occasion, the history of past progress comes vividly before our minds.

It was on the 3d day of November, 1835, that Stevens T. Mason, the first Governor of the State of Michigan, took the official oath under the first constitution. Although not recognized by Congress as an admitted member of the federal union until January, 1837, the State of Michigan practically dates its existence from the organization of 1835. This period of over 43 years has been marked by wonderful and almost magic changes.

The population, then less than 90,000, has constantly increased, until by an addition of some 1,400,000, it numbers more than 1,500,000 people.

The State, mindful of its duty to the unfortunate, has scat-

tered over its territory noble institutions for the alleviation of their misfortunes and their sorrows. The asylums for the insane, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, are the outgrowth of our State organization; and the ample provision for the unfortunate poor in every county attests how well the duty of the public to the individual citizen has been performed.

The educational interests of the State have been liberally fostered and most wisely directed. No State in the union has established throughout her domain more numerous or more noble institutions of learning. Wherever settlers, whether few or many in numbers, have fixed their abode, the school-house and the teacher are their near neighbors, and the standard of instruction is nowhere higher than here. And when we turn to the institutions of higher education, we can but congratulate ourselves on the eminent character which they have attained. At the head of them all—I speak with due acknowledgment of the great merits of others also—stands that noble State institution, the University of Michigan, an institution whose growth is a marvel, whose history has no parallel, whose sons have already become a power in the land, whose eminence challenges and receives such general admiration from abroad, and whose promise of future usefulness was never so bright as to-day. The meagre fund in land conceded by the federal government for a University might easily have been squandered and lost, as has happened in many other States having the same endowment; but here, through all its perils, it has been guarded, nursed and fostered with a watchful care and zeal almost without a parallel. All honor to the early legislators who labored so constantly and so wisely to preserve and utilize this inestimable boon. All honor to the early Governors of the

State who stood so firmly by the fund, and whose recorded messages transmit to us most ample proofs of the zealous care with which they guarded the treasure, and the wisdom and success with which they labored to build up an institution as never an institution of learning was built up before. All honor to the successors of these early friends who have never ceased to foster and aid it as the child and the glory of the State.

This period of time since our State organization has wrought its changes all about us. Where then we were in the uncultivated wilderness, we stand now amid the beauties that pertain to an old and well cultivated country. The forest has receded, and fields laden with rich harvest and smiling with the thousand charms and comforts of prosperous agricultural life stretch themselves out on every side. Railroads, almost unknown in 1835, now intersect nearly every portion of the State. Rich mineral deposits have been discovered, and the mines have yielded up their stores of wealth. The forests have supplied their treasures. Machinery of every kind is everywhere busy, and all the industrial arts with every newly discovered power of nature, are at work. Is it wonderful then that everywhere, in town and country alike, the present should be so unlike the past? They who best remember the condition of things at the organization of the State, can best appreciate, in view of the present, the wonderful change that has taken place. We beheld then the beautiful peninsula such as nature had made it, little changed by the hand of man; we now behold the organized State, with its cities and towns and its noble institutions, glorying in the wealth, the population and the prosperity of a State whose foundations were laid in centuries that are past.

If these years have brought such marked changes within our

territorial limits, the changes in our outside relations are no less remarkable.

Michigan and Arkansas were admitted together to the sisterhood of the States. Twenty-four States then constituted the federal union. Twelve new States, covering an immense extent of territory, have since been organized and taken their places as members of the union.

The nation is no longer the same. Since the time referred to, broad extents of country have been added to her territorial limits. On the west, Mexico and Russia have ceded large regions of country, washed by the waves of the Pacific Ocean. Texas, with a territory wide enough to constitute kingdoms, has come under the national jurisdiction. And the almost limitless country lying between the slopes of the Nevadas on the west, and the Mississippi and the great lakes on the east, partitioned into convenient portions, presents itself now as organized States and Territories. We glory in the rapid march of national progress, and we rejoice with the knowledge that the period of the existence of our State is a memorial era in the advance of our nation, and that although her form of government is widely different from all foreign nationalities, she stands in the first rank of the powers of the earth.

No region of this vast national domain has had a more interesting history than our own Michigan. In early times it felt the power and yielded to the jurisdiction of more than one foreign sovereign. One of the most formal acts of taking possession of a great country that history records, had its scene within our borders. In 1701 the representative of Louis XIV., of France, stood in the midst of the congregated indians of the northwest, and around him were priests in the rich vest-

ments of their order, and His Majesty's soldiers, equipped and glittering in their uniforms and their arms. The consecrated cross was raised, and the loud anthem broke upon the ear. Then at its side, with great form and ceremony, a cedar post was erected with the royal arms attached, and the representative of the king, holding his sword in one hand and raising a sod of earth with the other, proclaimed with a loud voice, in the name of his master, the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis the Fourteenth, most Christian King of France, that he took possession of all the country round about, from the great lakes to the South Sea, declaring to all the nations therein, that they were vassals of his majesty, and bound to obey his will, and prohibiting all that were not his dutiful subjects—all potentates, princes, sovereigns and republics—from entering into or infringing upon his majesty's domain.

If pomp and ceremony and bold proclamations could always secure permanent success, the banner of France would still wave over our territory. As it was, the French monarch held the country subject to his sceptre until 1763; and during that interval of time the Governor General of Canada administered its affairs. Then British sovereignty succeeded, and until 1783 the British flag floated over it, and British governors were its rulers. Then succeeded the territorial organization, under the American flag, which covered the region—first as a part of the great Northwestern Territory, then as a portion of Indiana; then the Territory of Michigan, and finally succeeded the State.

The complexity of our nation with foreign powers in regard to our territorial domain, is a curious item in our history. Within our present national limits, France, England, Spain, the Dutch, Mexico, and Russia have severally, at some time,

had jurisdiction and possession of portions of our soil, but these, by honorable national arrangements, have finally been relinquished, and our cherished form of a free and representative government has taken the place of all of them.

It was my fortune, just thirty-three years ago, in obedience to the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, to take the official oath as Governor of Michigan. As I look through the intervening years that lie between that and the present similar occasion, I seem to be carried back to the very origin of our State—almost to the very fountain head whence flow the sweet waters of our prosperity. From the adoption of the State constitution to the occasion to which I have referred, three individuals only had occupied the executive chair. I should do injustice to my feelings and be false to my sentiments of veneration if I failed to speak in this assembly the revered names of Mason, Woodbridge, and Barry.

They were the first to be honored with this high position, and they were worthy to bear the first honors. They were called to arduous duties in the infancy of the republic—organizing the State government, and to moulding and forming and establishing its new institutions, but each was competent to the task, and each successfully performed it.

No man whose memory reaches back to that period, will ever forget the youthful Mason, ardent, chivalric, accomplished, alert in the performance of every duty—a boy in years, but in judgment a man of mature wisdom. Almost worshiping the State of his adoption, he was himself the idol of his fellow-citizens. His messages and the records of his administration will show how bravely he battled against error, how firmly he stood against all wrong, how strenuously, yet in the kindest

temper, he urged the measures which he deemed most beneficial to the rising State.

And not less prominently before us rises the venerable form of Governor Woodbridge. A man mature in years, of great mental power, of the most refined culture, an able lawyer and statesman; he proved himself equal to every emergency, and bore most worthily the many honors that were conferred upon him.

And Governor Barry stands worthily in the company of these his compeers, a man of mark and merit. Laborious in the performance of official duty, zealous in his care for the public interests, studying and enforcing the strictest economy in times of public embarrassments, and always seeking the greatest good of the State: the confidence of the community in him never diminished, and their repeated calls for his return to the executive office, attest the strength of the hold which he continued to have upon the affections of the public.

Many noble men have succeeded these in the same official positions, and have both deserved and secured the approval and the gratitude of their constituency; but in the long list of names none more worthy are found than these, the earliest of our standard bearers.

But they are with us no longer. They and their worthy co-workers also, with few exceptions, have passed to the assemblage of the great majority, beyond the verge of life. We cast fresh flowers on their graves, and turn to the present and the future.

Let me congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, on the auspicious occasion of opening the new Capitol of our State. This beautiful structure is not built for the present alone, but for

the future also. Its solid foundations and its massive walls proclaim stability and permanency. It is to be the lasting abode of the three branches of our government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial—and its portals, opened to-day, receive them within its walls. Here is the council-house where public measures must be discussed and determined. Here is the place where the wrongs of the citizen must be righted, and his rights defended and protected. It is a just demand of the great public that wise and beneficent laws should come from the legislative department; a firm and true administration of its appropriate duties from the executive; and from the judicial department that faithful, intelligent and impartial distribution of justice, which shall fall like a blessing upon the land.

May this Capitol, in the solidity of its structure and the indestructibility of its materials, prove a fitting emblem and a happy augury of the permanency of the republic. It would be far better that its proud walls should be overthrown, and its solid foundation stones be ground to powder and scattered to the winds, than that any sacrilegious hand should mar the foundation principles of our republic. Error writes its record on unstable water, but permanency is inscribed upon every great truth and every just principle.

My faith is strong in the perpetuity of our system of free government, based as it is on human rights and the welfare of the human family.

We cannot know what the future may bring forth; but for myself, as I fix my eyes upon the cloud that rests over it, I see it illuminated by the bright bow of promise, and in cheerful hope and confidence I am content to commit the treasure to the keeping of those who shall come after us.

At the conclusion of the address of Governor Felch, the band played "Hail Columbia," after which, Governor Croswell introduced the Hon. William L. Greenly, of Lenawee county, by whom the act of the Legislature, removing the Capitol of the State to Lansing, was signed.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. GREENLY.

MEN AND WOMEN OF MICHIGAN:—Having this day assembled for the purpose of celebrating in a quiet and suitable manner, the completion of our Capitol, and its delivery to our Chief Executive for the use and benefit of the people of the State of Michigan, I have thought that it would not be inappropriate for him who at that time occupied the Chair of State, and approved the bill passed by the Legislature, locating the seat of government in the township of Lansing, in the county of Ingham; also a bill supplemental thereto, providing for the location of the site upon which the permanent Capitol should afterwards be erected,—to offer a few remarks—somewhat historical—in relation to its inception and the early steps taken with a view to bring about the happy and beneficent result, at last so happily attained, and so highly enjoyed, and above all so thoroughly and truly appreciated by the people of this great State.

Section nine of Article XII. of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, adopted in the year 1835, declared that the seat of government for this State, should be at the city of Detroit, or at such other place or places as might be prescribed by law, until the year 1847, when it should be permanently located. Although many and often repeated attempts were made by the Legislature to prescribe by law some other place or places for a temporary seat of government, as authorized by the consti-

tution as before stated, yet none of them were successful, owing in a great measure, if not wholly, to a spirit of jealousy and rivalry then, as now, pervading the feelings, and influencing the action of the denizens of all the larger towns and villages of our State. It was considered a great prize, earnestly and eagerly sought, and labored for in every part of the State not so unfortunately situated as to preclude all hope. The member representing the interest of one town, blinded by his own and his constituents' selfishness, totally forgetting or ignoring the great and paramount interest of his State, was utterly unable to discover either beauty, fitness, or propriety in a rival town, and determined that his own town or village was pre-eminently entitled to its location, and invariably voted "our town or no change." For this reason it remained in the city of Detroit, until the time arrived for making a permanent location.

I have alluded to the scenes which always accompanied any effort for the temporary removal of the seat of government from the city of Detroit prior to its final location, in order that you may comprehend some of the difficulties which the friends of the bill, as it finally passed, had to meet every day and from every quarter.

The Legislature of 1847, whose imperative duty it had become, under the constitution, to make a permanent location of the seat of government, proceeded early in the session to act upon a bill introduced for that purpose, with the name of the place for such location in blank. After a long and earnest discussion, and trying day after day to fill the blank with the name of one or another of nearly every town of any note in Michigan, at last, influenced more by a desire to get rid of the whole subject and the daily jangling which accompanied it,

than by any foresight or expectation of the immense benefits ultimately, and in the near future to accrue to the State by their action, passed by a goodly majority, the following short but important bill: "That the seat of government of this State shall be in the Township of Lansing, in the county of Ingham," which, by the approval of the Governor, on the 26th day of March, 1847, became a law of the State, and on the same day another supplemental bill, making the necessary provisions for carrying said act into immediate effect was also approved.

At that time the site of this beautiful city, with all its surroundings, was almost in a perfect state of nature, unadorned by any device of man, and unimproved by any exercise of his art; devoid alike of domicile or farm, far removed from the comforts and enjoyments of life,—we had almost said even without the pale of civilization. Senators and Representatives involuntarily looked back and brought to mind all the hardships of pioneer life, and asked themselves Shall we again be compelled to undergo a like experience? For the reason that it was a new and untried step in the onward progress of Michigan, that it might necessarily be years, and perhaps generations, before the solitude would be peopled, and the uncultivated wilds could be subdued, and all the appliances of civilization would spring up around it. There were grave and serious doubts in the minds of many, if not a majority of the members of the Legislature, as to the propriety of the proposed step, but it was their solemn duty to make a permanent location somewhere, and the fact that Lansing was somewhat centrally situated, carried the bill. So great and far reaching have been the benefits which have accrued to the State, more especially to its central and northern portions, in

opening them up to improvement, and causing splendid cities, villages, and farms with all their adjuncts to take the place of a howling wilderness, that it would almost seem that the finger of Providence had guided and directed the course of that legislation, rather than the wisdom of finite and erring man.

By the supplemental act to which I have alluded, the Governor was required to appoint three commissioners, one of whom was to be denominated "acting commissioner," to proceed to the said town of Lansing, and to select a suitable and eligible site in said township, containing not less than twenty acres of land, on which to erect the Capitol and other State buildings. Said commissioners were authorized, in their discretion, to locate the same on the school section in said township. Further, it made it the duty of the acting commissioner to cause to be erected and completed by the 25th day of December next ensuing, temporary State buildings for the use of the Legislature and State officers. Upon the appointment of the commissioners, they at once entered upon the active performance of their duties. For a due and just appreciation of the good judgment and sound sterling sense of the men who so well and so ably performed their duties, you have only to look around and examine this beautiful site, upon which has been erected this massive, enduring, convenient and yet elegant structure, which your Chief Executive has this day, for and in behalf of the people of Michigan, accepted from the hands of its builders.

One would naturally suppose, on an occasion like this, we should be led to extol in bright and glowing language—in terms as vivid as an exuberant and teeming imagination can supply—the greatness of our State, the enviable position to which the activity, ingenuity and indomitable energy of her people, constantly aided and assisted by wise and judicious legislation, has

raised her. But to me it seems that this would be a work of supererogation. Does not Michigan herself do this work better than any of her sons can do it for her? Does not her great and magnificent system of education, extending from infant schools up to the highest grades of learning, free alike to the rich and the poor, to the high and to the low; a system, which has merited and received the praise of nearly every civilized State in the world, extol her? Does not her great and constantly growing works of internal improvement, interlacing most every portion of her broad domain, bringing an easily visited market for her bountiful products almost to the limits of her every farm, praise her? Does not her splendid system of eleemosynary institutions, for the care of the insane, for the deaf and dumb, for the orphan, for the poor and homeless, for the sick and dying, for her erring criminal sons, and infirm, for the unfortunate of every class, portray to you in broader, deeper, and more lasting colors the greatness and glory of our State, than the tongue of man could paint?

Are not facts stronger than fancy? How happy the thought which suggested the motto inscribed upon the coat of arms chosen for our State. If it could be said with truth at that time, in a state of nature, how proudly and truthfully now can we exhibit it to the world and say, "*Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice.*"

Governor Croswell then introduced the Hon. Austin Blair, of Jackson county, Michigan's war Governor.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR AUSTIN BLAIR.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I regret very much on your account, even more than on my own, that I have not been able to find

time to put the remarks which I may feel called upon to make here to-day, into any order, and upon paper, as the gentlemen before me have done. And yet I did not feel as if I ought to decline altogether to appear upon this occasion, for I remember very well that it is not often that the ex-Governors get a day in the service, as we have been able to do at this time; and to get you once more fairly before us where you cannot very well get away. I have to thank his Excellency, the present Governor, for having recalled your attention to the fact that I stood in his position upon a somewhat trying occasion; although I am obliged to admit that it was not at all anticipated at the time when I was chosen. Some of us even then thought there might be trouble between the States, and an effort made at dissolution, but really we did not quite believe it. Perhaps I ought to feel a little thankful that I got into that rather prominent position, not from any particular qualification I had for it, but because my fellow citizens thought I could fill the position which was to be paid for at only \$1,000 a year, and do it quite respectably in piping times of peace.

It is true, however, that we found a very serious change in that regard directly, and I have considered it always as somewhat fortunate towards myself, whether it was to anybody else or not, that I could associate among men whom I have been very glad to remember ever since. Nothing ever filled me with more pleasure than the memory of the fact that upon the ticket where my name stood, was at the head of it the name of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln,—a man so true and so faithful, so wholly and completely American in every respect, so devoted to his country, so great in every position in which he was ever tried, that it was an honor to anybody to have stood

near him in the great events in which he spilled his blood and gave up his life for his country. A better than he, or a nobler martyr, never lived on the face of the earth.

But I shall not to-day call your attention particularly to the past. You are all very familiar with it, and to recall it would only be renewing in the minds of those before me here, those sentiments and feelings which have become common to the whole commonwealth. What I desire to do more upon this occasion, is to call your attention a little to the present. As has been very excellently said already, "we are moving to-day into the new State Capitol"—a building somewhat larger and more imposing than that in which those of us who went before were obliged to perform the public business. I hope that it is only an evidence that the State itself has broadened out in its ideas.

If I should say anything a little sharp before I get through, I hope everybody will pardon it, because it is exceedingly well intended.

I congratulate you upon what has been accomplished; but I desire to call your attention to some other things that need to be done. There are enough to tell you, and always will be, of all the fine and beautiful things we have done; of the elegant buildings we have erected, of the magnificent school system we have established; of the benevolent institutions which cover the State—which are all exceedingly well in their way,—but the duty never departs from us to take care that these are properly administered; for if we do not, that which was intended as a blessing, and ought to be, becomes a curse. You will remember perhaps the remark of Alexander Pope about forms of government. He says:

"For forms of government let fools contest,
That which is best administered is best."

And there is a world of truth in this. "That which is best administered is best." It is the administration after all. We are patriotic, I suppose, and design well, and we all would be glad, at least, to be wise if we could; but in looking at the past we ought to see what we need for the future. And as we all became convinced at last that there was need of a new Capitol, the people were willing to expend \$1,500,000 in building it. I congratulate them that they have done a most excellent thing. Now I ask them, after having gone so far, if they do not think they can afford—this great and magnanimous people of Michigan, organized in such a wonderful way, and accomplishing such amazing results—to give the Governors, hereafter, about half as good a salary as they pay to a common dry-goods clerk almost anywhere in Lansing?

I take it for granted that I am speaking to some of the members of the Legislature, which is about to assemble. I think the occasion fitting to call their attention to this, as well as one or two other things which I may mention before I get through. Perhaps in advance, it would be well enough to address them in the language that it is said old Governor Snyder addressed one of the early Legislatures of Pennsylvania. He said to them, "Fellow citizens, you have assembled to do some needful legislation for the benefit of the commonwealth, and to attend more particularly to your own private schemery." I want to beg that in the careful attention that may be given to the "private schemery," don't forget, altogether, the public interest to which I have alluded. Pardon me if I enlarge a little upon this. The Governor should live at the capital of the State. Every citizen should know that he can be found here; that these magnificent rooms prepared for him, will always be occupied. He needs a home here, and ought to

have a mansion, which is at least as respectable as the mansions most private citizens occupy; so that he can bring his family and live here during his term; where he can conduct himself like a civil magistrate, in a civilized way, as people do in other parts of the country. You have a right to expect when he is chosen to this great office, that he shall give his entire time, energies, and ability to it. It is very greatly for your interest that he should do so; and I submit that it is not good economy for you to chaffer with him about the pittance received, in order that he may do this. Now I have said so much upon this subject, because I think you will pardon me, having gone through this thing to some extent myself. I am a swift witness to testify that the people of Michigan have dealt hardly with their Governors since this constitution went into effect, with this very meager salary in it. I think it has some tendency to degrade the office, although I know there will always be found gentlemen who are willing to risk almost anything for the honor of this great office, and being the choice of their fellow citizens. But the citizens themselves ought to remember that they cannot afford to require this; and I really hope it is about to pass away. As I see the liberality in expenditure about me here, I grow hopeful that this will be reformed.

And now pardon me if I say there is one thing more that I want very much should be done. And that comes from me as a lawyer, for you know that the Governors come in to-day with a flourish of trumpets, and go out to-morrow into their law offices, into their banks, or to their farms; and then are forgotten except upon some notable occasion like this, when we can get a chance for ourselves, and magnify our office in the American way. Now what I desire to say, from my position as a lawyer—the executive branch I have said something about—

is to speak of that branch which is called in this constitution the judiciary; which is common to all the States, as well as to the nation. And if I say to you that it is equally as important as any of the others, I think you will not disagree with me; and if I were to say more than that, I should say it is the one that keeps all the rest in order; that comes home nearest to the people; that represents their rights and interests more directly, more constantly, and more completely than any other, it is this branch of the government. I want here to-day to put in a plea for the trial courts of this State. I do not need to point you long to the position of our Circuit Judges. I think you have got here thirty, or something like that, of little circuits, separated, and which have no connection with each other. To these Judges upon the bench we pay such insufficient salaries as to make them almost a by-word and a mockery. I do not wish you to think that I mean to complain of these Judges. On the contrary, I am amazed at the amount of labor they perform with such restrictions. But I have to say that it is to the interest of every citizen, that the Judges who sit on the benches in the trial courts of the State, ought to be equal to every lawyer at the bar; that they ought not to be men of inferior learning or qualifications. Can you expect the services of a capable and upright Judge, unless you pay something like what his services are worth in the profession? Ought it not to be the pride of the people to foster the judiciary, and make it respectable and strong? And if they so support it, they will be able to command the ability and strength that we need. Why, fellow citizens, there is not a man in the State who does not understand perfectly well that this ought to be changed. A great many efforts have been made to change it, but there it stands in the constitution, whereby every one of these things

seems to have been put in a straight jacket. What are we to do? I look to you, gentlemen of the Legislature, to find some means to break through that straight jacket. I have great respect for constitutions and the fundamental principles which guard the rights and liberties of the people, but so far as this question is concerned, the proper salaries of the various officers of the State government, our constitution is nothing but a straight jacket, and should be torn off as soon as possible by some wise means. I am satisfied that everybody is ready for it.

Repeatedly this question in relation to the salary of Judges has been presented to the people, but I think never in such a way as to have public opinion bear fairly upon it. There has always been something else with it, or the presentation has been without proper plan. I suppose there are enough gentlemen now able to put this matter in some such form, or devise some plan by which the people will see that their interests are involved, and then I don't think there would be any great difficulty about it.

And now, fellow citizens, I will not detain you much longer, I congratulate you upon this fine building, the growth and prosperity of our State; but I want you to remember, as I said almost in the opening of my remarks, that you may have a very fine Capitol, and still have a very poor administration; just as you may have very fine school-houses, but very poor schools in them a great many times; just as you can make anything magnificent, but pretty useless or even cumbersome. We should consider carefully the propositions which come constantly before us in regard to our public affairs, and so right and change them as that they shall meet the exigencies of the present.

Now this old constitution was adopted when the State was small and poor. It was calculated for the situation in which we then were. We have outgrown it in a great many particulars, and we need to amend and improve it; and we need to do it in the way of wisdom, and not mere partisanship. Let us, if we can for the time being,—and I trust there are many men disposed to do it, rise above prejudice and party strife, and remold and remodel our affairs in such a way as to develop the great interests and power of this people more rapidly than has hitherto been done. There never will be a time when you can stop in regard to these things. Our fathers builded and they builded well, better even than they knew. As their sons have outgrown the old State House down yonder, and moved into this, so too have they outgrown a great many of the institutions under which we live, and we want to improve them. There is steady growth, and there must be legislation biennially in order to make room for what is coming, not only here but elsewhere in the country, and to improve our illustrious institutions, to make them better and more effective than they have ever been heretofore, and to enlarge upon the noble plan with which we have started.

I am very hopeful,—as my friend, Governor Felch, has said in his closing remarks,—exceedingly hopeful about our American institutions. I have never doubted for an instant our success to make this a government of freedom, not only as good as our fathers supposed, but that it shall be made better as we go forward. That while this people will make some mistakes, undoubtedly, they have strength and knowledge to correct them when they find them out. I believe we shall continue to grow, and that liberty, regulated by law, will continue to prosper not only here but throughout the whole land,

and that this country, the latest born of the republics in the world, shall at last become the oldest and best of the whole.

Governor Croswell then introduced the Hon. Henry P. Baldwin, of Wayne county, who recommended to the Legislature of 1871 the building of the new Capitol, approved the act providing for its erection, and appointed the Building Commissioners under its provisions.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR HENRY P. BALDWIN.

We are here to-day in answer to an invitation from the Governor of the State. The occasion which calls us together is one of much interest to every citizen of Michigan. Another milestone now placed on our pathway, marks the progress of the State, and it may not be amiss to recall to memory some few of the historical incidents connected with the growth and advancement of our noble commonwealth.

For nearly two centuries the territory which is now the State of Michigan, was a part of the jurisdiction of Canada, belonging to France until the victory of Wolfe at Quebec, in 1759, which led to the surrender of Detroit and other northwestern posts in 1760. Then to Great Britain until by the treaty of peace of 1763 it became a part of the territory of the United States, but it was not surrendered and did not actually become an American possession until 1796.

It was a part of the Northwestern Territory organized under the ordinance of 1787, with Cincinnati as its first seat of government, and Arthur St. Clair as its first Territorial Governor.

Michigan next became a part of the new Territory of Indiana, organized in 1802, with Vincennes as its seat of government, and General William Henry Harrison as its Governor. This

connection continued but a short time, as the Territory of Michigan was organized in 1805, with Detroit as its seat of government, and General William Hull as its first Governor. The legislative power was committed to the Governor and three Judges appointed by Congress. The Governor and Judges met for the first time in July of that year, at the Indian Council House in Detroit, and the Government of Michigan commenced its existence. The population of the Territory was about 3,000. In 1820 it had increased to 8,896; in 1830 to 31,639.

The first county organization embracing any portion of the State of Michigan was made in 1796, when Wayne county was set apart. *The county was somewhat larger than we are now accustomed to, as it embraced the whole of the subsequent Territory of Michigan and a part of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.*

The right of suffrage did not exist in the Territory until, by an act of Congress, in 1819, the people were authorized to elect a delegate to Congress. The elective franchise was still further extended, in 1823, by an act of Congress authorizing the election of a Legislative Council, to consist of nine members to be appointed by the President from eighteen persons to be chosen by the people.

In 1834 the population of the Territory had increased to 87,000, sufficient to warrant a State organization. In January, 1835, an act was passed by the Legislative Council, authorizing a convention to form a constitution. The convention met and framed a constitution, which was adopted by the people in October. State officers and a Legislature were elected at the same time. The Legislature met in November of the same year, with Stevens T. Mason as the first Governor of the State.

A contest having arisen between Ohio and Michigan as to the boundary line between the two States, the famous "Toledo war" occurred. The boundary question was eventually settled by Ohio getting Toledo, and Michigan receiving its territory in the Upper Peninsula as an equivalent.

In 1823 an edifice of brick, designed for a court-house, was erected in Detroit, and used as the Territorial and State Capitol until 1847, when, by an act of the Legislature, the seat of government was removed to Lansing.

The second State House,—the one we have just now abandoned,—a plain frame building, was erected in 1847, and occupied by the Legislature of 1848, and by every subsequent Legislature until the present. It still stands a monument to the wise economy of those days. The population of the State at the time of the removal of the seat of government to Lansing was about 340,000.

The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1871, called the attention of that body to the necessity for the erection of a new State Capitol. The recommendation resulted in the passage of an act providing for the erection of a new State House, and a building for the temporary use of the State offices, and for the appointment of a Board of State Building Commissioners. Appropriations were made in the same act for the temporary building, for cost of plans, and \$100,000 towards the new Capitol.

At an extra session of the Legislature, in March, 1872, additional appropriations amounting to \$1,100,000 were made, intended, with the previous appropriation to cover the whole cost of the building.

In July of 1872 a contract was made for the construction of

the whole building. And we are here to-day to unite in congratulations with His Excellency the Governor, the State officers, the Houses of the Legislature, and the Board of State Building Commissioners under whose intelligent and faithful supervision the beautiful, commodious, and substantial edifice in which we are now assembled has been successfully constructed and completed; an edifice every way fitting and worthy of being the Capitol of our growing and prosperous State for centuries to come.

Nearly eight years have passed, and a million and a half of dollars have been expended on this stately edifice, and we rejoice in being able to congratulate the people of Michigan upon the fact that this great work was honestly begun and has been honestly completed, and that every dollar of its cost has been promptly paid without contracting debt, and without being in any sense a burden to the people.

We are the citizens of a commonwealth, with a fertile territory large enough for an empire, with advantages of location and internal resources almost unequaled, with an intelligent and industrious population of one and a half millions of people; with noble institutions for educational, beneficent and reformatory purposes; goodly foundations have been laid, and to-day marks, as it were, a new epoch in the history of Michigan, by the completion and occupation of this new State House, now "to be dedicated to the enactment and administration of such equal laws as will tend to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity for all time."

Governor Croswell then introduced the Hon. John J. Bagley, of Wayne county, under whose administration the greater part

of the work was forwarded, and to whose wise counsels many excellent features were due.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY.

The completion of the beautiful building we this day dedicate as our State House, is indeed a source of pride to every citizen of Michigan. As we move "out of the old house into the new," we are proud that we were content with the old, simple and modest as it was, narrow and contracted as it became, until we could build a new, by self-imposed taxation, freely paid by a willing and generous people. We are proud that it is paid for—that the roof over our head and the hearthstones under our feet are not mortgaged to the future. We are proud of the example the State has given to us as individuals and communities; glad for the lesson it has taught us of fidelity, economy and prudence. We remember, too, with pride that the wise behests of our fathers, as given to us in the organic law; that universal education should be provided for, that institutions for the unfortunate should always be maintained, were first obeyed—that no expenditure for luxury, ornament or comfort has been made, until our institutions of education, charity, persuasion and punishment have first been completed. Within the lifetime of a single generation, all these things we have faithfully done. And now, rounded out as this lifetime is, by the completion of this, our State Home, our hearts swell with honest pride in our beloved State; our hopes for its future are buoyant and bright; and with heartfelt gratitude to the Ruler of nations for the blessings that have so constantly abided with us, we devoutly ask for all the coming years that "peace may be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."

Who of us to-day is the poorer for the expenditures of the State in its institutions? rather, who of us is not richer for them? If the old proverb, "What a man gives, and what he consumes is his real wealth," be true, then Michigan is rich indeed.

The State is not only grand in its acres, but in its aims—it is not only great in its cities, but in its citizenship—it is not rich alone in its wealth, but in its wisdom. Upon these foundations we have builded the commonwealth, and upon these it shall stand forever.

In this new and beautiful home for all the departments of our State government, let us highly resolve that legislation shall be for the common good; that the people shall not be forgotten in their rights, nor made unmindful of their duties; that all men of all conditions, creeds, color or circumstances, are citizens and neighbors, and deserve equal care and thought from our law-makers. Build no barriers, create no classes, but hold in one embrace poor and rich, wise and ignorant, native and foreign born, employer and laborer. In the things that can only be done by associations or corporations, demand the same duties that are demanded of the individual; grant the same right—and no more, that we would to the individual.

Legislation enacted in this spirit and administered in this spirit will, indeed, make the dream of the poet a reality:

"When the State House is the hearth,
Then the perfect time has come—
The republican at home."

Our pioneer fathers, whose eyes feasted upon the virgin beauty of the State, its lakes and streams, its prairies and openings, its lovely valleys, its grand forests and generous soil, charmed with the prospect, adopted as the motto of the State,

“If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.” And we do behold it, not as they saw it, but beautiful and softened by the handiwork of their children, who have dotted it all over with home, and school, and church. Let us see to it that our government, in all its branches, be so just, so wise, so beneficent that we may say, If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, not in material things alone, but in good citizenship, in pure manhood and womanhood, in love of liberty, in belief in free institutions, in care of the unfortunate, in general and liberal education, behold it here! Some one has said “the walls that see us work, and dream, and hope, are always to us the walls of a palace.” May our work for Michigan, our dreams of Michigan, our hope for Michigan be such that the walls of our State House shall indeed be always to us the walls of a palace.

Governor Croswell then introduced the Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Hillsdale county, Vice President of the Board of State Building Commissioners, who read the report of the Commissioners, as follows:

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Board of State Building Commissioners welcome most heartily this occasion, and with pleasure avail themselves of the opportunity it affords them to render an account of their stewardship. The members of the commission were appointed by His Excellency, Governor Henry P. Baldwin, and confirmed by the Legislature in joint convention on the 11th day of April, 1871.

On the day following they met in Lansing and took and subscribed the constitutional oath of office, and the oath required under the provisions of section 3, act number 68 of

the laws of 1871, and at once entered upon the work assigned them. At the session of the Board on May 8th, their organization was fully completed by the election of Commissioner Grosvenor as Vice President, at which time the members of the Board also filed with the Secretary of State the bonds required by the act.

The first duty required of the Board was the erection of a suitable building for the temporary use of the State offices, as the building then in use for that purpose occupied the centre of the block of ground designated as the site for the new Capitol. That building was erected and completed ready for occupancy early in November, 1871.

While the erection of the temporary offices was progressing, the Commissioners were engaged in collecting the necessary information to enable them properly to carry out the instructions of the Legislature, and on the 6th of June they issued an advertisement soliciting competitive designs for a new Capitol, and a pamphlet of instructions to architects, giving them the number and sizes of the various apartments required, the kinds and quality of materials to be used, and such other directions and information as were deemed essential; and charging them especially to avoid superfluous ornamentation, and the necessity of keeping strictly within the limit of expenditure authorized by the Legislature.

In response to this advertisement twenty designs were submitted on December 28th, 1871, by architects of various localities. After a careful examination of each, in which the Board was engaged almost constantly for nearly a month, they decided on the 24th of January, 1872, to adopt the design submitted by Elijah E. Myers (an architect then residing at Springfield, Illinois), as possessing in a greater degree than

any other design submitted, the most essential features for a suitable Capitol building for the State of Michigan.

The drawings of Mr. Myers were finely executed, combining beauty of proportion with substantial construction, and evidenced that the architect had carefully studied and adhered to the suggestions of the Commissioners, in securing compactness and solidity of design, in avoiding unnecessary ornamentation, and in properly arranging the various apartments with regard to light, ventilation, and the general convenience of the departments that were to occupy and transact business in them. As the work progressed the plans were found to be quite correct and the construction good and substantial, evidencing that the skill and ability of the architect were of a high order.

Mr. Myers was employed as architect and general superintendent, which position he retained until the close of September last, the work being at that time so nearly completed as to require his services no longer.

In the examination and selection of a design for the Capitol, all the State departments were consulted as to relative location and amount of room desired, and other requirements; and nearly all of the officers were present and took part in the final adoption.

At the extra session of the Legislature in March, 1872, the cost of the Capitol, including all expenses incident to its construction and completion, was limited to \$1,200,000, and the contract for the entire building was awarded on the 15th day of July, 1872, to Messrs. N. Osburn & Co. for \$1,144,057.20, leaving nearly \$56,000.00 to provide for extras, salaries, and other expenses. Of the six proposals submitted, that of N. Osburn & Co. was the only one within the limit of the appro-

priation, the other five ranging in amount from \$1,379,984.97 to \$1,896,000.00.

The subject of building stone occupied the attention of the Commissioners for a long time, and was fully discussed, and samples examined and tested at all their meetings until the selection was decided upon. While the Board felt a proper pride in using materials found within the State, and were desirous of carrying out the suggestions of the Legislature in this respect, they were unwilling to adopt any stone which could not command their fullest confidence, or to try any experiment in a work of such importance and magnitude. There was found no quarry within the State, sufficiently developed to insure the required quantity of stone, uniform in color, and of suitable quality for a building of such size and character. It was, therefore, decided to adopt the Amherst, Ohio, sandstone, the character of which was fully established, and its color well adapted to produce the pleasing contrast of light and shade desirable in a building of this class of architecture.

The limestone from Lamont, Illinois, was adopted for the foundation, and was furnished in massive blocks, extending the entire width of the walls. The first base course and all the outside steps and landings are of Joliet limestone of very superior quality.

All the materials employed in the construction of the building are of the best of their several kinds.

On the 2d of October, 1873, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, pursuant to the provisions of a joint resolution of the Legislature of that year.

In addition to the appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the construction of the building, the Legislature of 1875 appropriated

for steam heating and ventilation \$70,000. For changes in the construction of the roof, the steps to porticoes, and interior finish, \$30,000. For constructing the main cornice and balustrade of stone, instead of galvanized iron, as provided in contract, \$65,000. The Legislature of 1877 also appropriated \$25,000 to pay for electrician work and other needed improvements, making the aggregate of appropriations for construction, steam heating, and electrician work, \$1,390,000.

All of the work has been fully completed within the amounts appropriated.

The condition of the several appropriations for all purposes connected with the construction, steam heating, electrician work, and other improvements of the Capitol building, including that part of the furnishing of the State Library, Legislative Halls, and Supreme Court room committed to this Commission, and the improvements of the grounds, is as follows:

Amounts appropriated under Acts No. 67, of 1871, and 4 of 1872, for construction, \$1,200,000; of which has been expended \$1,199,574.06, leaving a balance of \$425.94.

Under section 1 of Act No. 9, of 1875, for steam heating and ventilation, \$70,000; of which has been expended \$68,472.68, leaving a balance of \$1,527.32.

Under section 2 of the same act, for changes in the roof, steps to porticoes, and interior finish, \$30,000; of which has been expended \$28,171.50, leaving a balance of \$1,828.50.

Under Act No. 114, of 1875, for constructing the main cornice and balustrade of stone, instead of galvanized iron, as provided in the original specifications, \$65,000, all of which has been expended, the contract for that change having been awarded for the amount appropriated.

Under Act No. 37, of 1877, for electrician work and other improvements, \$25,000; of which has been expended \$24,537, leaving a balance of \$463; being ten per cent on the contract for the electric lighting and annunciator work, which amount will be due and paid to the contractors upon the full completion and acceptance of their contract.

Under Act No. 135, of 1877, for improvement of grounds and furnishing, \$40,000; of which has been expended \$39,743.33, leaving a balance of \$256.67.

The aggregate of balances to this day being \$4,501.43, of which it is estimated that nearly \$4,000 will remain in the State treasury after every obligation incurred by this Board shall have been paid.

The Commission has aimed to erect a Capitol worthy of the dignity of the State,—massive and elegant; void of all trivial ornamentation, and pleasing in appearance; of enduring material, substantial in construction, and perfect in workmanship; and while earnestly endeavoring to accomplish this, that we have not been unmindful of the injunction of the Legislature to make no expenditure exceeding the appropriation, is attested by the following instrument, executed by the contractors on the day of completion and acceptance of the building:

“Received of the Board of State building Commissioners of the State of Michigan, Voucher No. 73, bearing even date herewith, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and four and 70-100 dollars, being in full settlement of all demands arising in any manner under a contract made on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872, with said Board of State Building Commissioners for the erection and completion of a State Capitol for said State; it being

expressly agreed and understood that all demands for extra labor and materials, as well as for all changes made in the work for the entire completion of the contract are fully adjusted.

(Signed) "N. OSBURN & CO.

LANSING, MICH., September 26th, 1878."

No change has occurred in the composition of the board since its organization in 1871, except in its president; the law providing that the Governor shall be a member of the board, and *ex officio* its presiding officer. The work commenced under His Excellency, Governor Henry P. Baldwin, who having devoted much attention to the examination of the construction and arrangement of public buildings at home and abroad, was admirably qualified for the important position, and greatly aided the board by his counsels.

He was succeeded in 1873 by Governor John J. Bagley, who for four years was president of the board, his practical knowledge of the work then progressing, being of great value.

In January, 1877, he was succeeded by the present able executive, Governor Charles M. Croswell, under whose administration the work has progressed to completion.

The commission has been fortunate in the selection and employment of assistants, as well as in awarding contracts.

The secretary, Mr. Allen L. Bours, has discharged the duties from the organization of the board, with rare ability and faithfulness. The records, books, and files furnish a full and complete history and showing of the transactions and expenditures of the board, and are regarded as a model of completeness and accuracy.

Mr. Oliver Marble was appointed assistant superintendent, to take effect February 1st, 1873, and, in the absence of Mr.

Myers (architect and superintendent), was in charge of the work until August 31st, 1878, the condition of the work at that time no longer requiring his services; his intelligence and former experience rendering him capable and efficient for that position.

The firm of N. Osburn & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., the contractors for the erection and completion of the building, was well constituted to organize and carry steadily forward to completion, a work of the character and magnitude of this building, for in the firm was represented mechanical skill and intelligence of a high order. They have executed their contract faithfully and satisfactorily in workmanship and material.

Mr. Samuel J. Creswell of Philadelphia, as sub-contractor, furnished all the cast-iron work for the building. His work is of a most superior character, and in its production he has zealously carried out the desires of the board.

The Walworth Manufacturing Co. of Boston was awarded the contract for steam heating and ventilation. The work was properly and intelligently performed, and has thus far accomplished all that was anticipated.

The electric lighting and annunciator work was done by the Western Electric Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, and, as far as completed, is quite perfect and successful in its operation.

The several contracts for fitting up the Library, Legislative Halls, Supreme Court and Justices' Rooms, Military Department, etc., have all been completed in conformity with drawings and specifications.

The grading, draining, laying out, and beautifying the grounds have been done under the superintendence of Mr. Adam Oliver, a landscape gardener of Kalamazoo. He has discharged his duties intelligently and acceptably.

The almost entire freedom from accidents resulting either in loss of life or property, is a cause for great thankfulness. Notwithstanding the building was in course of construction for more than six years, and during this period hundreds of men employed, no accident occurred causing loss of life or limb, nor any resulting in loss or sacrifice of property worthy of notice.

The board has, since its organization, held one hundred and forty-seven meetings, of which one hundred and three were regular, and forty-four were special, and occupying, in all, two hundred and fifty-eight days. The Commissioners have never failed to have a quorum in attendance at its regular monthly meetings, and in no case since the commencement of the work has any contractor or other persons having claims against the State on account of the construction of the Capitol, been obliged to wait a single day on account of the neglect or failure of the Board to meet and act upon their claims. In this it will be observed that uninterrupted health has been vouchsafed to each member of the Board.

During all these years of watching and waiting, of toil and anxiety, the Commission has been greatly cheered, encouraged, and gratified by the many evidences and expressions of confidence and approbation that have come to them from time to time, from all portions of the State; but have found their greatest gratification and highest reward in the consciousness that they have been faithful to their trust, and in having given, to the discharge of every duty devolving upon them, their earnest and persistent efforts and best thoughts.

To the Honorable the Governor of the State of Michigan:

The Board of State Building Commissioners were appointed

and commissioned to erect and complete a building suitable for the State Capitol.

Having accomplished the task assigned to them, they have the honor to present this edifice, with all its appointments, complete from foundation to pinnacle of dome; trusting it will be found fitting, convenient, and secure for the proper administration of the government of this great and growing State.

E. O. GROSVENOR,

JAS. SHEARER,

ALEX. CHAPOTON,

State Building Commissioners.

ALLEN L. BOURS, *Secretary.*

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CAPITOL BY THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Charles M. Croswell responded as follows:

In behalf of the State, it gives me great pleasure to accept this Capitol building. It has been constructed in a substantial manner, affords ample accommodations for all departments of the government; comports with the character of the Commonwealth, and is worthy to stand as an evidence of the taste, spirit, and enterprise of this people.

To you, gentlemen of the Building Commission, has been entrusted the charge of this work from its inception to its completion. No change has taken place in your membership, and you all are here to-day to witness the full realization of your plans and your labors.

Although this building has been erected during a period when public confidence has been repeatedly shaken by efforts in many instances on the part of those in charge of public works to make them wrongfully contribute to personal gain, no aspersion of the kind has been charged here. All your

expenditures have been gauged by the limits of your appropriations. You have been scrupulous in the discharge of the duties confided to you, and careful of the interests of the State. I believe I but express the general sentiment when I say that the structure reflects credit upon yourselves, upon the architect, the builders, and others associated with you in the enterprise, and that you are justly entitled to public thanks.

We now enter upon the formal occupation of this edifice. The way for its construction was prepared by those who, preceding us, incurred the privations of the pioneer, and laid here the foundations of a government designed to promote the general welfare. Their work is confided to us. If we aim to maintain liberty, advance morality, encourage labor, and banish ignorance, we will have been true to the trust. Our places are soon to be filled by others. No man, even with prophetic vision, can compass the future of Michigan. As population flows to her, and commerce increases her wealth, let us hope that from these walls may emanate the results of wise statesmanship, impartial justice, and patriotic devotion to country.

Governor Croswell then introduced the Rev. Theodore P. Prudden, who pronounced the

BENEDICTION.

May the abundant blessing of our generous Father rest upon our State, its rulers, its families, upon this house and all that is done therein, and upon us all, both now and forever. Amen.

The New Capitol.



The building is located on the centre of Block No. 249, or Capitol Square, the main front facing the east. The block has a frontage on Capitol avenue of 660 feet from north to south, and a depth from east to west of $742\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and contains an area of eleven and a quarter acres.

DIMENSIONS, ETC.

The building (exclusive of the porticoes), is 345 feet 2 inches in length, and 191 feet 5 inches in depth at centre. Including the porticoes and steps, the length is 420 feet 2 inches, and greatest depth, 273 feet 11 inches. The extreme height is 267 feet.

The height of stories is as follows: Basement, 11 feet; 1st, 2d, and 3d stories, each 20 feet; 4th story, 16 feet. The east corridor of first floor is 29 feet wide, the west 19 feet, and north and south each 18 feet. The clear diameter of the rotunda is $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the height from floor to diaphragm 150 feet.

The State Library is 100 feet long, width at centre 45 feet, three stories in height, containing five galleries or tiers of cases. Height from main floor to ceiling 59 feet, with shelf capacity for over 63,000 volumes, which can easily be increased to 100,000 by furnishing cases upon the upper floor.

The Legislative Halls are each 70 feet in width from east to west; the Representative Hall being 75 feet, and the Senate Chamber 57 feet from north to south. The ceiling of each is $41\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.

The building contains, besides corridors, passages, closets, and wash and cloak rooms, one hundred and thirty-nine rooms, as follows: Basement, 38; first and second stories each 33; third story, 28, and fourth story 7, besides two boiler rooms and the necessary room for storage of fuel, situated under the north and south porticoes, entirely outside of the building.

There are two grand stairways situated on either side of the rotunda and extending from the basement to the fourth story. There are also half flights leading from the landings of these to the second, third and fourth floors. There are also two stairways leading from the basement to the third floor, in the rear of the Legislative Halls, a stairway from the fourth floor to the highest gallery in the dome, and from that point to the lantern. There are also two circular stairways from the lower to the upper floor of the Library, with landings at each gallery, and two private stairways connecting offices on the first floor with rooms in the basement.

The distance from Capitol avenue to foot of steps at east portico is 225 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; from west steps to Walnut street, 243 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and from the north and south steps to street, 119 feet 10 inches.

The Capitol with the porticoes covers one and one-sixth acres. The girth of the building is 1,520 feet.

MATERIALS.

The concrete upon which all the walls are laid, is composed

of limestone from Bellevue, Eaton county, Michigan, broken with a "Blake crusher" to egg size, and mixed in proper proportion with Louisville cement, coarse sand and water. The footing stones are of Lamont, Illinois, limestone. The superstructure is of Amherst, Ohio, sandstone; the first base course, outside steps and landings, and steps to boiler rooms, of Joliet, Illinois, limestone, the corner-stone of Massachusetts granite; and the floors of vaults and flagging on grounds of Euclid, Ohio, freestone. The brick for interior walls and backing of exterior walls, floor arches, etc., of which fifteen millions were used in the building, were manufactured in Lansing. The corridors of first, second and third stories are tiled with Vermont marble. All the beams, girders, interior columns, roof trusses and stairways are of iron, the covering of dome, soffits under landings of grand stairways, and ceilings of Legislative Halls are of galvanized iron; the roof is covered with very superior tin, manufactured expressly for it in Wales. The windows of the three principal stories and basement are glazed with the best quality of English plate glass; the panels in the ceilings of the House and Senate are of the same quality of glass, embossed; the skylights over Legislative Halls are of American hammered glass, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.

GAS LIGHTING.

The building is lighted by gas supplied by the Lansing Gas Light Co. There are 271 chandeliers and pendants, besides a large number of standards and brackets, with a total of 1,702 burners within the building, besides 36 burners in the lamps to light the porticoes and entrances to the grounds. 371 of the burners are lighted by electricity, distributed as follows: In ceiling of Representative Hall, 150; in ceiling of Senate

Chamber, 100; in State Library 75, and in the dome and lantern 46.

CONTRACTORS.

The following list comprises most of the principal contractors and sub-contractors:

Erection and completion of entire building—N. Osburn & Co., Rochester, N. Y., composed of the following named gentlemen: Nehemiah Osburn, Emery W. Osburn, Charles C. Moody, James Appleyard, and Richard Glaister.

Steam heating and ventilation—Walworth Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.

Electric lighting and annunciator work—The Western Electric Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Sandstone—The Amherst Stone Co., John T. Wilson, Vice Pres., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cast iron work; also lamp posts and lanterns—Samuel J. Creswell, Philadelphia.

Galvanized iron work—John Siddons, Rochester, N. Y.

Plumbing and gas-fitting—Waite & Williams, Toledo, O.

Plate glass—Edwin A. Boyd, New York.

Ornamental glass work—Geo. A. Misch & Bro., Chicago.

Painting and Graining—Deans, Brow & Godfrey, Detroit, Mich.

Vault doors, and State Treasurer's safe—Detroit Safe Co., Detroit, Mich.

Plastering and stucco work—Roberts & Green, Detroit, Mich.

Brick—George B. Hall, Lansing.

Door and window frames, sash, doors, and interior wood finish—Alfred Wise, Lansing.

Designs for statuary—L. T. Ives, Detroit, and Herman Wehner, Lansing.

Modeling statuary—Herman Wehner, Lansing.

Galleries, book-cases, desks in State library, legislative desks, fitting up military apartments and legislative post-office, sofas, lounges, and other furniture—Kappes & Eggers, Chicago.

Flag Walks—Wm. P. Appleyard, Lansing.

Steam and water pipes, and machinery for water supply—James Appleyard, Lansing.

Railing around grounds—P. C. Ayres & Son, Lansing.

Plank sidewalks—William Clark, Lansing.

Revolving chairs—Barber, Craine & Co., Detroit.

Fitting up departments of Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and other furniture—Francis R. Wolfinger, Chicago.

Rostrums in Supreme Court room and Legislative Halls, and other furniture—Feige Brothers, East Saginaw, Mich.

Elevator—W. E. Hale & Co., Chicago.

Furniture and upholstery for Governor's rooms—Caroline Weber, Detroit.

Settees in galleries, polygon desks, and other furniture—A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

Furniture—Haynes, Spencer & Co., Richmond, Ind.

Revolving book-cases—George S. Tompkins, Detroit.

Columns in Legislative Halls, and entrance doors—Lapp & Doemling, Detroit, Mich.

Gas fixtures—Mitchell, Vance & Co., New York.

Carpets and linoleum—Abbot & Ketchum, Detroit, Mich.

Water coolers—Davis & Larned, Lansing, Mich.

Tin file-boxes, waste paper baskets, and desk furniture—E.
B. Smith & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Show cases—Daman & Mann, Lansing, Mich.

Electric clocks—E. Howard & Co., Boston.

Chronological Table

OF IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO THE BUILDING
OF THE CAPITOL.

1871.

- Jan. 4.—The erection of a new Capitol recommended by Governor H. P. Baldwin in his biennial message to the Legislature.
- Feb. 14.—Bill introduced into the Senate “To provide for the erection of a new State Capitol.”
- Feb. 28.—Bill passed by the Senate.
- March 22.—Bill amended and passed by the House.
- March 23.—Amendments concurred in by the Senate.
- March 31.—Bill approved by the Governor.
- April 11.—E. O. Grosvenor, James Shearer, and Alexander Chapoton appointed Building Commissioners, and confirmed by the Legislature in joint convention.
- April 12.—Commissioners met in Lansing and qualified.
- May 8.—E. O. Grosvenor elected Vice President of the Board.
- May 16.—Allen L. Bours appointed Secretary of the Board.
- June 6.—Advertisements issued soliciting designs for a new Capitol.
- Dec. 28.—Twenty designs for Capitol submitted.

1872.

Jan. 24.—Design for Capitol adopted.

March 29.—E. E. Myers appointed Architect and Superintendent.

May 21.—Advertisements issued soliciting proposals for erection of building.

July 8.—Proposals received from contractors for erection of building.

July 15.—Contract for the erection of the building awarded to N. Osburn & Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

Aug. 27.—First estimate for labor and material allowed to contractors, net amount \$3,118 23.

1873.

Feb. 1.—O. Marble employed as assistant superintendent.

April 24.—Joint Resolution providing for laying corner stone approved by Gov. John J. Bagley.

June 10.—First meeting of corner-stone committee, consisting of Hon. John J. Bagley, Governor; Hons. E. O. Grosvenor, James Shearer, and Alex. Chapoton, State Building Commissioners, and Hons. David Anderson, A. S. Gaylord, E. I. Garfield, John Hibbard, John P. Hoyt, L. H. Randall, O. L. Spaulding, W. H. Stone, John S. Tooker, and W. H. Withington.

Oct. 2.—Corner stone laid.

1875.

Feb. 16.—Act approved appropriating \$70,000 for steam heating and ventilation, also \$30,000 for changes in roof, steps to porticoes, etc.

April 23.—Act approved appropriating \$65,000 for constructing main cornice and balustrade of stone instead of galvanized iron.

Nov. 23.—Contract for steam heating and ventilation awarded to the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of Boston.

1876.

June 28.—Contract for electrician work awarded to Western Electric Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, Ill.

1877.

May 16.—Act approved appropriating \$40,000 for improvement of grounds and furnishing Legislative Halls, Library, etc.

May 21.—Act approved appropriating \$75,000 for furnishing the new Capitol.

1878.

Sept. 26.—Building accepted, and final settlement with N. Osburn & Co., contractors.

1879.

Jan. 1.—Capitol dedicated and first occupied by the 30th Legislature.

Board of State Building Commissioners.

PRESIDENTS:

GOVERNOR HENRY P. BALDWIN, from organization of Board
to December 31, 1872.

GOVERNOR JOHN J. BAGLEY, from January 1, 1873, to
December 31, 1876.

GOVERNOR CHARLES M. CROSWELL, from January 1, 1877,
to completion of work.

COMMISSIONERS:

HON. E. O. GROSVENOR, VICE-PRESIDENT, . JONESVILLE.

HON. JAMES SHEARER, BAY CITY.

HON. ALEX. CHAPOTON, DETROIT.

ALLEN L. BOURS, SECRETARY.

E. E. MYERS, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.

O. MARBLE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

ADAM OLIVER, SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS.

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Board for Furnishing the New Capitol.

(UNDER ACT NO. 148, LAWS OF 1877.)



HON. CHARLES M. CROSWELL, CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR.
HON. E. G. D. HOLDEN, . . . SECRETARY OF STATE.
HON. WM. B. MCCREERY, . . . STATE TREASURER.
HON. BENJ. F. PARTRIDGE, COMR. OF STATE LAND OFFICE.



SIMON STRAHAN, . . . DESIGNER AND SUPT' OF FURNITURE.



ALLEN L. BOURS, SECRETARY.

Opening Ode,

BY REV. GEORGE DUFFIELD, LANSING, MICH.

[Sung at the opening of the House of Representatives at its first session in the new Capitol, January 1st, 1879.]

To Thee we wake our grateful songs,
O Thou, to whom all praise belongs ;
O God, our Fathers' God, to Thee,
Like her who sang beside the sea,*
We sing this day ; with heart and voice,
We praise, and triumph and rejoice.

Within these walls long to remain,
We welcome now a shining train ;
Here Justice comes, the first and best,
And walks a Queen before the rest !
Here Liberty, and Law, and Peace,
From Anarchy boast full release.

Beneath this dome, let truth preside,
Let Wisdom teach, let Conscience guide,
Let love of country all inspire
To keep unquenched the sacred fire ;
Till exiles far remote shall come,
Where freedom guards her lasting home.

* Exodus, xv., 20.

High noon we meet! The opening year,
We welcome, as an omen clear,
Of brighter, better days in store;
When violence is heard no more,
When the dear Flag, without a stain,
O'er every State supreme shall reign.

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS

OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING OCTOBER 1ST, 1877, AND ENDING MAY 21ST, 1879.



BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
W. S. GEORGE & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1879.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Lansing, May 27, 1879. }

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith to the Honorable Senate, for the use of the Legislature, the final report of the Board of State Building Commissioners, appointed under an act of the Legislature providing for the erection of a new State Capitol and a building for the temporary use of the State offices, approved March 31, 1871. In transmitting this communication, I deem it proper to say that in my judgment the commissioners have performed the duties enjoined upon them with exemplary care, faithfulness, and ability, and I respectfully suggest, in view of the fact that the official duties of the board have terminated, that such action be taken by the Legislature as shall cause the maps, records, papers, and files in their office to be transferred to and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, there to be permanently preserved. These records have been admirably kept, and contain a full and minute history of all proceedings, expenditures, and important transactions relating to the construction of the Capitol building, and they should be deposited, as aforesaid, in the custody of the Secretary of State, that they may be properly cared for as a part of the archives of the State, to be referred to whenever occasion may require.

CHARLES M. CROSWELL.

REPORT.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS, }
Lansing, May 21st, 1879.

To His Excellency, CHARLES M. CROSWELL, Governor:

Sir: The Board of State Building Commissioners have the honor to submit herewith the final report of their doings under the provisions of act number 67 of the laws of 1871, and the several acts amendatory thereto, and under act No. 135, of the laws of 1877.

At the close of the fiscal year September 30th, 1878, the Capitol building being entirely completed and accepted from the contractors, the commissioners regarded their labors so nearly completed, that it was deemed inexpedient to prepare an annual report, and it was decided to wait until the conclusion of all the duties imposed upon them by the several acts of the legislature from 1871 to 1877 inclusive, at which time it was decided to issue a report reviewing their labors from the commencement, and presenting therewith, the result of the same.

An act of the legislature providing for the erection of a new State Capitol and a building for the temporary use of the State offices, was approved by the governor, and became a law on March 31st, 1871. Under its provisions, the members of the Board of State Building Commissioners were appointed by Governor H. P. Baldwin, and confirmed by the legislature in joint convention on April 11th; and on the day following they met in Lansing, and qualified as required by the act.

On the 8th of May Commissioner E. O. Grosvenor was elected Vice President of the board, and on the 16th of the same month Allen L. Bours was appointed Secretary.

The board, after consulting with the heads of the several departments, agreed upon a general plan for the temporary building to be occupied for the State offices during the erection of the Capitol, and advertised for competitive designs for the same. On May 16th they adopted the design submitted by Messrs. Porter & Watkins, of Bay City, and advertised for proposals for the erection of the building in accordance therewith.

The contract for the erection of the temporary State offices was on June 5th awarded to P. C. Ayres & Son for the sum of \$28,186.00, including the apparatus for warming the building, to be completed and ready for occu-

pancy on the 1st of November following. It was completed and accepted by the Commissioners on the 29th of November. The entire cost of the building was \$30,693.94, an excess of \$693.94 over the amount appropriated by the Legislature for its erection; which excess resulted from the adoption of a burglar proof lining for the vault in the office of the State Treasurer at the request of the State officers, and for which an additional appropriation was made by the Legislature at its extra session in March, 1872.

Before taking any important steps towards the erection of the new Capitol, Governor Baldwin and the Commissioners decided to visit the cities of Albany, N. Y., and Springfield, Ill., where new State houses were in process of erection; also, Madison, Wis., where a new Capitol had recently been completed, for the purpose of examining those buildings, with a view to securing for the new Capitol of Michigan every desirable modern improvement. After these examinations were completed the board advertised for designs for a Capitol, and prepared a pamphlet of instructions to architects in regard to the size and character of the building required, the number and approximate sizes of apartments, the kinds of materials to be used, and such other information as they deemed important. In response to their advertisement, which was published in the cities of New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Lansing, and of which copies were forwarded to the leading architects of the union, twenty designs, with accompanying drawings and specifications, were received from architects of various localities on December 28th. After a critical examination of all these designs, the most of which possessed merit in no small degree, the board on the 24th of January, 1872, adopted the design submitted by Elijah E. Myers, of Springfield, Ill., as possessing in a greater degree than any other design submitted, the essential requisites for a Capitol building for Michigan.

There were in the act of 1871, several features, which, in the opinion of the Board, required to be modified before they should commence the erection of the building or make any contract therefor. First, upon a thorough investigation as to the amount of room required for the several departments, and with a due regard to future wants, after an examination of the several designs submitted, the Commissioners were convinced that the amount of money appropriated was inadequate to build and complete a capitol sufficient in size, of durable and fire-proof materials, and of a degree of grandeur and elegance in accordance with the prosperity and intelligence of the people of the State. Secondly, by the provisions of the act the Commissioners were restricted in the letting of contracts, to confine the same to the amount of money appropriated for each year, so that contracts could only be let for a portion of the building at a time.

Believing that the best interest of the State demanded an increase in the appropriation, and that the act should be so amended as to enable the commissioners to provide for the erection and entire completion of the building in a single contract, Governor H. P. Baldwin, who was at that time *ex officio* the presiding officer of the board, in his message to the legislature, at the extra session of 1872, said:

“Fully convinced, as I am, that the best interests of the State will be promoted by an early completion of the new capitol, I respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to authorize the board to advertise for proposals for the whole work, to be completed within six years from January of the present year, at a cost not to exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars, including employment of architect, superintendence, and other necessary expenses.”

The act was amended in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor, and on May 21st, 1872, the commissioners issued an advertisement, which was published in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and Lansing, soliciting proposals for the erection and completion of the entire capitol building, in accordance with the plans and specifications which had been adopted.

On the 8th of July following, six proposals were received, ranging in amount from \$1,896,000.00 to \$1,208,000.00, the latter being the amount of the bid of Messrs. N. Osburn & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for the erection of the building in accordance with the plans and specifications. A consultation ensued between the commissioners, the architect, and the lowest bidders for the contract, as to what changes in the plans and specifications could properly be made to reduce the cost of the building without detracting from its strength or beauty.

Changes were agreed upon reducing the cost \$60,467.80, the most important of which were the substitution of brick arches for galvanized iron between the iron joists supporting the floors, the omission of india rubber panels in the steps of the iron stairs, and a reduction of one foot in the depth of excavation and foundation walls.

The contract was accordingly awarded on the 15th day of July to Messrs. N. Osburn & Co. for the sum of \$1,144,057.20, leaving of the appropriation \$55,942.80 to provide for the payment of salaries and other expenses, and for any extras and changes which might be found necessary in the progress of the work.

BASIS OF AWARD OF CONTRACT.

Amount of proposal of N. Osburn & Co.....	\$1,208,000 00
Allowance for substitution of brick arches for galvanized iron.....	\$26,000 00
Allowance for omission of rubber panels in stairs.....	8,500 00
Allowance on Amherst sandstone by proprietors of Wilson stone quarries.....	3,475 00
Allowance for reduction in thickness of brick par- tition walls.....	12,000 00
Allowance for reduction in depth of foundation walls.....	8,367 80
Allowance for reduction in iron work.....	5,600 00
Total deductions.....	63,942 80
Amount of contract.....	<u>\$1,144,057 20</u>

The contractors at once entered upon the work which they had undertaken, commencing the excavation for the building in July, and the delivery of brick in the following month.

The Legislature of 1873 provided by joint resolution for laying the corner stone, which was done with appropriate ceremonies on the 2d day of October of the same year; the proceedings on the occasion having been published under the direction of the corner stone committee.

The following appropriations were made by the several legislatures success-

ing that which provided for the erection of the building for the several purposes named :

1875. For steam heating and ventilation.....	\$70,000 00
“ For changes in the roof, approaches to porticoes, etc....	30,000 00
“ For stone cornice and balustrade.....	65,000 00
1877. For electrician work and other improvements.....	25,000 00
“ For furnishing legislative halls, supreme court room, etc., and improvement of grounds	40,000 00
Aggregate of special appropriations.....	\$230,000 00
Add appropriations for construction under acts of 1871 and 1872.....	1,200,000 00
Making the entire appropriations under the direction of this board	<u>\$1,430,000.00</u>

CHANGES.

During the construction of the building the commissioners have found it necessary to adopt several changes, the most important of which are noted below, together with the reasons for making the same.

TIN ROOF.

The original plans provided for a roof to be made of No. 18 (wire gauge) galvanized iron of 2½ inch corrugation, the iron to be riveted to T iron purlines or rafters. The commissioners were convinced from personal inspection of the roofs of other public buildings, and correspondence with experienced architects and builders, that a roof constructed as above provided, in consequence of contraction and expansion of the metal, occasioned by the great changes in temperature peculiar to this climate, would in time become leaky, and consequently be a source of constant annoyance and expense.

To guard against this difficulty, as well as to avoid the constant dripping on the under side occasioned by the condensation of the moisture in the atmosphere, it was decided to place corrugated iron arches between the joists supporting the roof, to fill the same with concrete, to sheathe this over with matched flooring, and to cover the whole with metal. The Legislature of 1875 appropriated \$10,000 for a copper roof, but provided in the act that the commissioners should not purchase the copper at a cost exceeding 25½ cents per pound. While the amount appropriated would have been sufficient to make the change from iron or tin to copper, the proviso referred to rendered the appropriation unavailable. The metal used is the best quality of heavy roofing tin, manufactured expressly for this roof, thoroughly painted on both sides, and further protected on the under side by a layer of tarred roofing paper between the tin and the wood sheathing. The increased cost of this roof over that originally provided for was \$6,297.51.

STONE CORNICE AND BALUSTRADE.

The main cornice and balustrade and seven of the eight pediments were to have been constructed of galvanized iron, and painted and sanded to correspond with the *Amherst* sandstone used in the building. The Legislature of 1875

directed that these should be constructed of stone instead of iron, and to enable the commissioners to carry this suggestion into effect, appropriated the sum of \$65,000. The change was made and the commissioners regard it a wise one, as it is more in keeping with the character of the building and will render it in a better condition to take care of itself, as, had the work been of iron as originally specified, it is probable that frequent repairs would have been required.

CHANGE IN APPROACHES TO PORTICOES.

In their report for the year 1874, the commissioners recommended a change in the approaches leading to the main portico at the east front of the building, which would not only render them much more safe and easy of ascent, but would also greatly contribute to the beauty and add character to this portion of the building. An appropriation sufficient to carry out this design was made by the Legislature at the session of 1875, in connection with the appropriation for the change in the roof. The change was made in accordance with the foregoing suggestion, and the commissioners decided at the same time to make like changes in the steps and approaches to the north and south porticoes. The cost of making this change was \$8,869.91 for the east portico, and \$8,785.46 for those at the north and south fronts of the building, including a change made at the same time in the construction and arrangement of the boiler and fuel rooms, rendering them more accessible and commodious.

INCREASED HEIGHT OF SUB-BASEMENT.

In carrying out the plan for the warming and ventilation of the building it was found necessary to increase the height of the sub-basement to afford the necessary space for steam pipes, etc., and for access to them when desired. To secure this end, the board decided to excavate the entire cellar bottom to the depth of one foot, and to raise the basement floor seven inches, thus rendering the height of the sub-basement nearly six feet. In making this change the entire construction of the basement floor was changed, iron joists being substituted for the broad heavy brick arches, in order to secure a greater height for the story. The cost of this change was \$7,996.62.

The height of the ceiling in the supreme court room was reduced from twenty-four to twenty-two feet. The iron joists having already been placed, the cost of the change was \$75.00.

Of the appropriation of \$30,000 00 made in 1875 for changes in the roof, porticoes, etc., about seven thousand dollars remained, which, by the provisions of the act, was applicable to changes in the interior finish. The board therefore decided to substitute real bronze hardware trimmings for the doors and windows of the principal rooms instead of the imitation bronze and lacquered iron trimmings required by the original specifications. The cost of this change was \$1,650 30. It was also decided to finish the supreme court room in black walnut instead of pine, and to make the same change in the outer sides of the main entrance doors to the first story. The amount expended for walnut work substituted for pine, was \$1,195.85.

The specifications provided for doors for the fire-proof vaults to be made of iron one-quarter inch thick and divided into square panels. The Detroit Safe Co., who were the sub-contractors for these doors, proposed to make a much handsomer and more substantial door than was required, of iron one-half inch thick, at an extra cost of \$20 for each door, which proposal was re-

cepted by the board and the doors furnished at an additional cost of \$200 for the ten sets of doors.

In the construction of the urinals, the backs, partitions and floors, were to have been of wood. As a sanitary measure, hard polished marble was substituted at an increased cost of \$711 90.

In order to secure the desired amount of light for the basement corridors, corrugated glass panels were substituted for wood, at a cost of \$104 00.

Norway pine flooring was substituted for slate for the corridors of the basement, by which change there was a saving to the State of \$5,959.57.

A lining of boiler iron had been specified for the vault of the State Treasurer. This the commissioner decided was not required and ordered its omission, saving to the State \$2,080.00 thereby.

EXTRAS.

Since the commencement of the work the following amounts have been allowed the contractors for extra labor and materials, for the reasons given:

Excavation and concrete for additional depth of foundations required by the nature of the soil.....	\$2,973 12
Tile for draining same.....	71 40
Additional footing stones for same.....	1,951 33
Additional excavation, concrete and footing stone for increasing foundation of dome (ordered by the architect).....	5,129 10
Cast iron lintel over broad door to armory.....	140 40
Tie rods, plates and anchors for strengthening walls, arches to vaults, etc.....	202 96
Increased thickness, 10 sets vault doors.....	200 00
Additional excavation, concrete and footings in boiler rooms required on account of nature of soil.....	1,548 27
Alteration and resetting of plinths for urns in stone cornice.....	312 00
Tarred roofing paper placed between wood sheathing and tin covering of roof.....	369 60
Lowering beams for ceiling of supreme court room.....	75 00
Iron beams and labor required for changing location of iron tank..	136 64
Additional excavation and concrete under east and west porticoes (ordered by architect).....	384 10
Extra iron work for roof over library, required for strengthening same.....	396 37
Alteration in circular stairways in State library.....	80 00
Extra gas fitting.....	1,084 74
Walks over ceilings of Senate and House for access to pipes, etc..	113 22
Substitution of marble for wood in construction of urinals.....	711 90
Cutting passages through walls of sub-basement.....	98 23
273½ sup. ft. marble tile in east vestibule of first story (not provided for in plans).....	273 50
Sliding closet and speaking tube in Auditor General's office.....	56 00
Wire screens under sky-lights to protect ceilings of Senate and House.....	389 64
Ornamental glass panels in office doors of first story corridors.....	200 00
Corrugated glass panels in doors of basement corridors.....	104 00
Lettered cut glass transoms.....	284 50
Alterations of reporters' galleries and platforms of rostrums	782 28

BOARD OF STATE BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

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Finishing corner stone.....	\$13 83
Extra lamps on east portico.....	70 00
Sundry jobs of carpenter work, including extra doors, partitions, corner beads for protecting walls, wood work around radiators and registers, etc., etc.....	1,206 61
Ventilating hoods and labor on water-closets.....	62 29
Taking down window-caps in library and supreme court room, patching plastering, etc.....	30 94
Additional carving on keystones, pilasters, and window-caps (or- dered by architect).....	534 80
Additional mason work, plastering, etc.....	\$699 63
One drip-pan under tank.....	31 20
Two iron covers for coal holes.....	20 00
Limestone bearings for roof trusses.....	157 50
Straining rods and other iron work for strengthening roof trusses.....	95 67
Galvanized iron finish under north and south stairs.....	94 87
Increasing height of sub-basement.....	7,996 62
Painting columns on rostrums in legislative halls.....	123 99
Extra electrician work.....	238 10
Extra work for ventilation.....	803 63

STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The legislature in 1875 appropriated \$70,000.00 for steam heating and ventilation. After the preparation of plans and specifications, the contract for the work was awarded on November 23, 1876, to the Walworth Manufacturing Co. of Boston, who engaged to furnish all required materials and to do the work, and guarantee its complete success in every particular, for the sum of \$59,313.04.

In the prosecution of the work, extras were allowed to the amount of \$893.76, and omissions of work and materials amounting to \$1,231.92, leaving the aggregate paid to the Walworth Manufacturing Co., \$58,974.88.

SPEAKING TUBES.

A contract was made with Messrs. Waite & Williams of Toledo, Ohio, to put in speaking tubes for communication between the principal offices, at a cost of \$305.00.

ELECTRICIAN WORK.

The contract for electrician work, including the electric lighting in the legislative halls, library and dome, and the annunciators for communication between various parts of the building, was awarded to the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, for \$4,630.00.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS AND FURNISHING.

The legislature of 1877, by act No. 135, appropriated \$40,000.00 for improvement of the grounds and for furnishing the legislative halls, supreme court room and state library, with the necessary rostrums, desks, seats, book-cases, &c., including the construction of two intermediate galleries in the library.

The appropriation was disposed of in the following manner:

